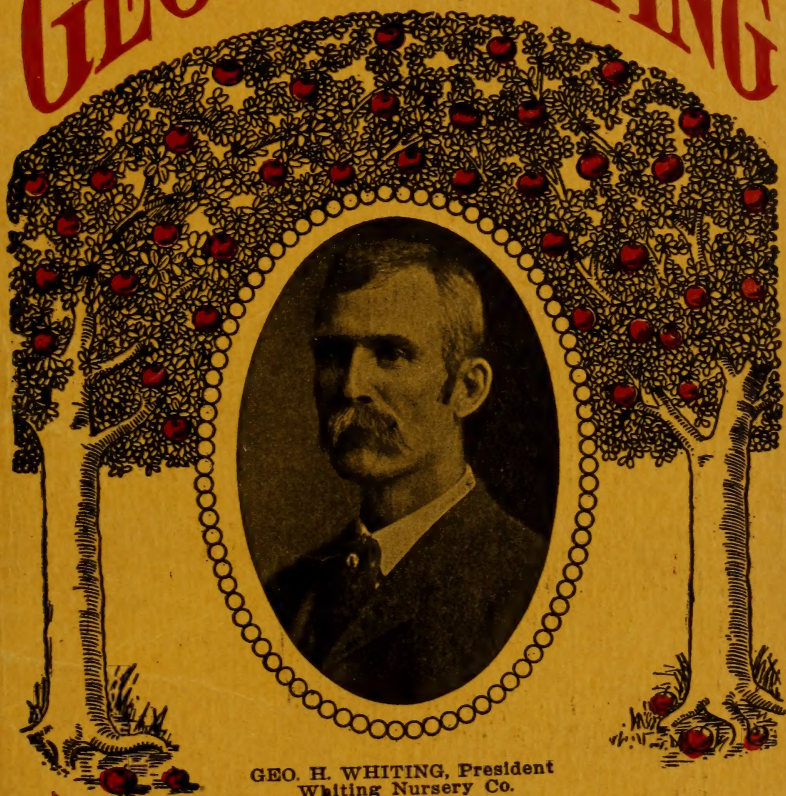


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

25th Annual Catalog

GEO. H. WHITING



GEO. H. WHITING, President
Whiting Nursery Co.

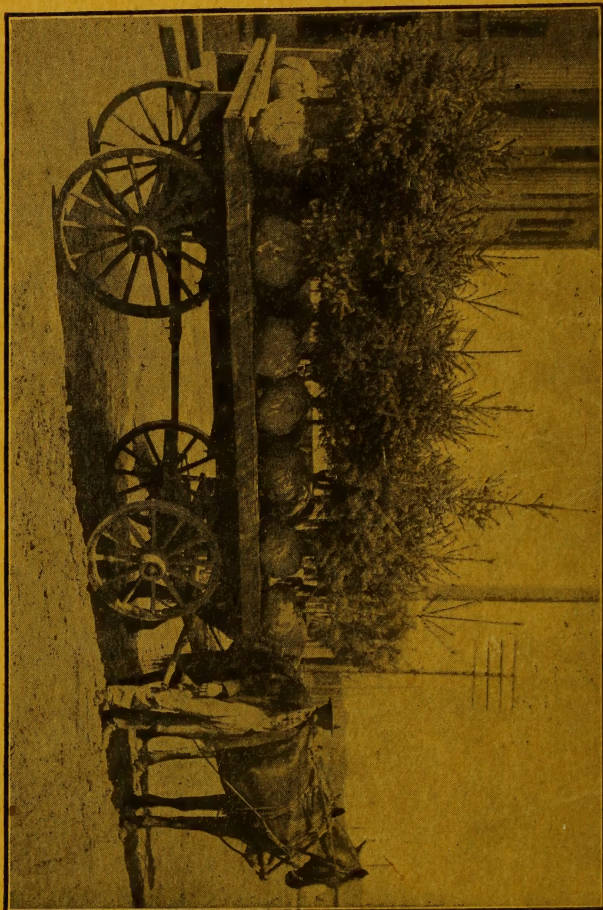
NURSERIES

Yankton
So. Dakota

Spring of 1909

Evergreens Burlapped In Dirt

The accompanying cut from photo taken in April, 1908, shows a load of evergreens with roots burlapped in earth. These 26 trees were planted on the grounds of the Yankton County courthouse and every tree made a strong, vigorous growth the past season. This is merely to show our method of handling evergreens so that they are practically sure to grow.



The ball of earth is cut out as nearly round as possible and the burlap is stitched tightly around it in such a way that every slack place is drawn perfectly tight, so that the dirt is held exactly in the same position that it was before the tree was taken up. In this way trees can be safely handled and shipped almost any distance and planted without scarcely checking the growth at all. We have tried all of the different methods and find that there is no other way that will compare with this one. It is impossible to take trees up with ball of earth and place in boxes or baskets (without the cloth) and hold the earth intact. In the first place it is next to impossible to cut out the ball of the exact size of the box or basket that is to receive it, and if you do, it will get broken up and loosened while in transit.

Introductory

TO OLD friends and patrons who have made it possible for me to write these few words in regard to the progress and advancement I have made in the nursery business in the past 25 years, I desire to express my profoundest thanks. From the smallest beginning my business has grown to such proportions that I feel no longer competent or able to carry it on alone and single-handed, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I am ready to announce to you that I have incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.00. I have associated with me some parties in whom I have the utmost confidence as to their integrity and financial ability and I feel that I can bespeak for the Whiting Nursery Co. better service and treatment to you than I was personally able to give. With a larger capital and a larger corps of efficient helpers, I feel that we can take much better care of you than ever before; with long experience and a broad knowledge of Northwestern conditions and requirements, together with the best of soil, the best of storage, handling, packing and shipping facilities, and a stock that is perfectly adapted to the trying conditions of the Northwest, we can and will serve you of the Northwest better than can any other nursery in the world. It will be the policy of The Whiting Nursery Co. in the future, as it has with me in the past, to supply our customers with thrifty and vigorous stock of hardy varieties, something that will give results and be valuable to the planter. Our prices, while not of the "Cheap John" class, will be just as low as is consistent on strictly No. 1 stock. We prefer to consign poor, worthless stock to the brush pile rather than burden our customers with it. It does not pay you to plant stock of questionable vitality or uncertain variety, even though it is free. We prefer to let our competitors sell the cheap stock as we are sure to secure the orders of their customers later on. I have found by experience that it is better to strive to keep old customers than to try to get new ones.

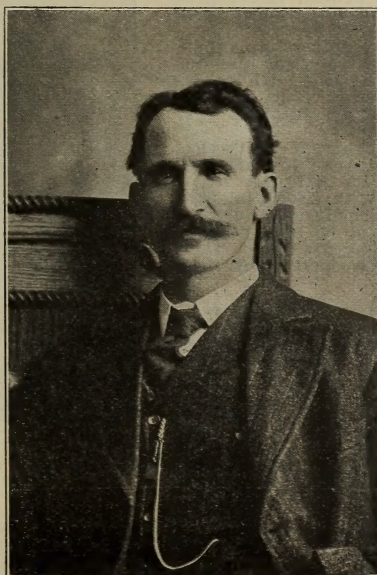
In conclusion I desire to say that I expect to remain in active service and continue to use my very best efforts to promote and expand the business of the company by protecting the interests of the buyer and planter, knowing that our interests are mutual. **This policy is the cause of our growth.**

Again thanking you one and all for past favors, I am, as ever,

Yours faithfully,

GEO. H. WHITING,

President Whiting Nursery Co.



L. S. CARVER, Bayfield, Wis.

Vice-President Geo. H. Whiting Nursery Co. and Manager
Whiting Orchards near Bayfield, Wis.

General Remarks



OUR shipping season usually begins about March 15th, or as soon as the weather is warm enough so that there will be no danger of freezing in transit. We have stock enough in our storage cellars so that we can fill most orders at any time that the weather will permit of safe shipment, except such stock as evergreens, strawberry plants, some of the bulbs, and the very large sized shade trees that cannot easily be stored.

It is desired that you read this catalogue over carefully and get what information you can, but if there is anything else you wish to know in our line, write us, and we will try to inform you, and will take pleasure in doing you all the good we can.

Our Supply If you want anything in our line that you do not find listed herein, ask us about it. We have many things that we do not have in sufficient quantities to pay for listing; in short, we can supply trees from the smallest, tiniest seedling to almost the size of a saw-low, and will be pleased to figure with you on your needs, large or small. Will give the same careful attention to small orders that we do to carload lots.

Selection In sending orders for stock buyers are responsible for their own selections as to hardiness and adaptability of stock for their locality, as we do not recommend all varieties that we have listed to be adapted to **all** parts of South Dakota. We will not be responsible, except in such cases as we especially recommend certain varieties over our signature. It is mutually agreed that our goods are sold **only** under these conditions.

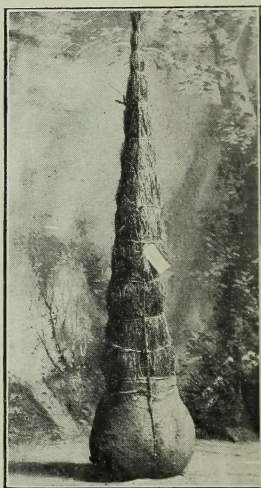
Varieties Our list of varieties we believe to be wholly comprised of valuable sorts for the Northwest. If you are in doubt as to the adaptability of a variety for your section, write us. With our experience of twenty-nine years in the Dakotas, we can surely assist you in making up your list of varieties.

Our Guarantee We guarantee our stock to be fully up to grade and quality specified, and equal to that sent out by any nursery in the United States, even though they charge you two or three times the price we ask, and no traveling tree agent can afford to sell at our prices; it costs us but 6 cents for our catalogue to visit you, while it costs him perhaps that many dollars, and then, too, he is often transient and unreliable. Better deal with an established, reliable firm that is always ready to correct just claims.

For all stock set out that proves to be untrue to name we will refund price paid for it, or replace same with good and true stock. But it is mutually agreed that we will not be held responsible for damage further than price so paid; **we sell stock only on these terms.**

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

When packages weigh not more than 50 lbs. it is usually best to ship by express. On large packages it is much cheaper to send by freight and we always pack so that goods will go through in good shape unless there are unreasonable delays en route. If goods reach you in a bad condition let us know immediately, and if the fault is ours we will correct it at once. If it is the fault of the carriers we will take the matter up for you and try to get a fair adjustment of your claim. We are, in fact, always glad to hear from our customers in regard to condition of stock when received, whether it is satisfactory or not. Of course, it is always pleasing to us to get fav-



Baled, Ready for Shipment.

Above cut shows our method of packing bales; roots are packed in wet straw and moss and encased in burlap and airtight paper so that they cannot dry out, tops are protected with coarse marsh hay.

orable reports, but **write us anyway**, as it gives us a chance to size up the situation so that we can give the best of service in the future.

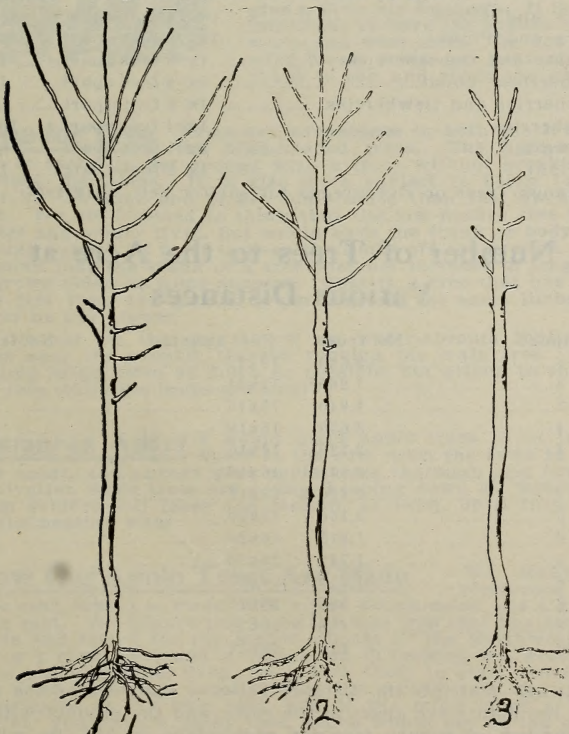
No Credit Our business is strictly cash to all; no mail order business can be done in any other way. No matter what your standing may be, we cannot discriminate without being constantly in trouble. **We must use everyone alike.**

As to our responsibility will say, we cannot afford to do other than a straight business, we could not succeed if we did. We are pleased to refer you to any bank or business house in Yankton, to the Mercantile Agencies, or to any of our customers.

Replacing Stock In regard to replacing stock that fails to grow will say, that we **do not** do it unless it is shown that we are at fault. No sane or fair-minded person expects **every tree** or plant to grow under **all** conditions; and at the low prices at which we sell we cannot make good all losses, but are willing and anxious to right our faults—but you must let us know within ten days after receipt of goods, as we cannot stand good for losses caused by improper planting or care, stock, weather conditions, or other things that are beyond our control. If our instructions are followed losses will usually be very light.

Hints on Handling, Planting and Care
Care When Received When trees or plants are received from the nursery, give them your attention at once. Do not let them lie around and dry out, but plant at once or bury the roots in cool, moist earth in a shady place until ready to plant. By taking a few precautions at this time, you can make a success instead of a failure.

Planting First see that the ground is thoroughly and deeply plowed and finely pulverized; then dig a hole large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without bending or cramping them, work the mellow earth well around and between the roots and firm it well—**this is important**. Unless the soil is well packed your losses will be heavy.



Pruning Before setting, remove broken roots and cut back all others to sound, live wood. About one-half of the previous season's growth, on all branches except the leader,

should be cut off (See Fig. 2 above). This gives a well-balanced tree in top and roots. Should the season or trees be very dry, better results will be obtained if they are pruned closer, as in Fig. 3 above. Large street trees do best when trimmed to a pole or only short spurs left at the top. **After-pruning** should consist in pinching back or cutting out interfering or damaged limbs, aiming to form a symmetrical tree. When large limbs must be removed wax over the wound. June is a good time to prune as wounds then heal over very soon. In this section all fruit trees should be branched low and pruned very little.

After Care After the planting is done see that the surface soil is kept well pulverized; the crust should be broken after every rain or watering as soon as the water soaks away and the ground is in a good workable condition. If cultivation cannot be given mulch thoroughly for a good distance from the tree.

You must take care of your trees after planting, especially the first year. If you do not, you cannot expect to succeed. How much corn would you expect to raise if you did not cultivate any from planting time till fall? Still, this is what some expect of trees. If you do not intend to take care of your trees, better not plant any.

Distances Apart to Plant

The distances recommended here are for this section only. In other localities it may be advisable to change them.

		No. required per acre.
Apples and Crabs.....	16x24 feet apart.....	114
Cherry and Plum.....	12x20 feet apart.....	182
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4x 8 feet apart.....	1,360
Raspberries, about.....	3x 8 feet apart.....	1,810
Blackberries and Dewberries.....	3x 8 feet apart.....	1,810
Strawberries	1x 4 feet apart.....	10,888
Asparagus	2x 4 feet apart.....	5,444
Pie Plant	4x 8 feet apart.....	1,360
Deciduous Trees or Evergreens for shelter belt, 4x12 feet.		940

Number of Trees to the Acre at
Various Distances

Feet apart.	No. trees.	Feet apart.	No. trees.
1½x 3.....	9,680	10x12	363
2½x 4.....	7,260	11x11	302
3 x 3.....	4,840	15x15	193
3 x 4.....	3,630	15x18	161
4 x 4.....	2,722	16x16	170
3 x 5.....	2,904	16x18	151
3 x 6.....	2,420	18x19	127
4 x 5.....	2,160	15x20	145
4 x 6.....	1,815	16x20	136
5 x 5.....	1,742	20x20	108
6 x 6.....	1,210	20x25	87
6 x 8.....	905	25x25	69
8 x 8.....	680	25x30	58
10 x10.....	435	30x30	49

RULE—Multiply the distance between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, by which divide the number of feet in one acre (43,560), and it will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Fruit Department

Apples



Location of Orchards While higher elevations are considered best on account of early and late frosts, don't forget that in the Dakotas we must also **guard against drouth**. We must plant on land not too dry, with northerly slopes and south wind-breaks, if practicable; then we must arrange in some way to conserve and utilize what moisture we have so that we will keep our trees alive and thrifty. Give the trees the full supply of moisture by cultivation or mulch, or better still, by cultivating during the growing season sufficient to keep down all vegetation and keep the ground mellow, and then mulch lightly around the tree at the beginning of the winter, continuing again with the cultivation the following summer. Repeat this for three or four years, when cultivation should cease.

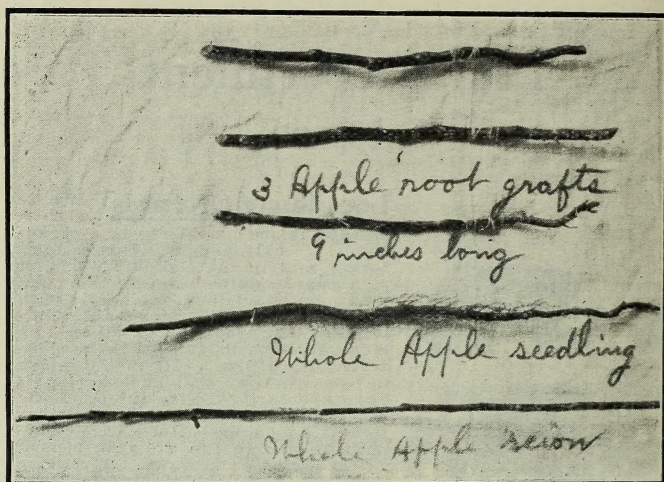
Wind-Breaks It is not best to have too dense a wind-break around the orchard, but give a little air drainage. It is most important to have the shelter on the south and west sides. Do not plant wind-break trees too near the orchard to sap and shade the ground.

Form for Tree There are advantages in both the low and the high-headed trees. The high-headed tree is easier to get around with a team without breaking or splitting the limbs. It is also more subject to being toppled over by the wind and to get sun-scalded than the low-headed tree. We are inclined to think that the low-headed tree is the better and longer lived, but would have the trunk or body high enough (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet) to keep the limbs off the ground. Bear in mind that the trunk of a tree does not increase in length as it grows older, as some suppose. That is, a tree that has limbs two feet from the ground when planted, the same limbs will never be any higher.

Do not let the tree throw up water-sprouts continually from near the ground, thereby robbing the main tree. Avoid cutting large limbs as much as possible, but attend to shaping the tree while the limbs are small.

Distances Apart I would plant apple trees 15 to 16 feet apart in the row, with the rows 20 to 24 feet apart, and always give apple trees thorough and frequent cultivation when trees are young, keeping down all weeds, and keep surface soil loose and mellow, at least, until they come to the bearing size.

How Our Apple Trees Are Made We make the piece-root graft (see cut), which is made with a 5 to 6-inch scion and a 2 to 3-inch root. We believe this to be the best tree that has yet been made and tested for the severe climate of the Northwest. By using a short root and a long scion in making the graft, and then planting them deep, we induce them to start roots from the scion, and thus usually after the second year the tree is practically on its own root, and if the scion is of a hardy variety you have a hardy tree, which would not be the case if you had a tree that had been budded or grafted above ground on a tender seedling. Apple seedlings are always of doubtful hardiness, therefore a budded tree cannot be relied upon. It is being recommended by our government experiment stations that



we bud upon "Pyrus Baccatta," or other hardy crab stocks. We have hopes that this is going to give us something of real value for the far North. We have a stock of these trees, which are listed on a succeeding page.

Apple-Root Graft

These should make a 75 per cent stand with proper care, but as a rule we think it is cheaper for the farmer to buy trees already grown. We can supply most of the hardy sorts. We put them up in bunches of 100 each. We cannot break bunches without an additional charge.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Apple Grafts	\$1.50	\$6.50	\$12.00

If desired sent by mail, add 25 cents per hundred to above prices.

All orders for grafts should be received by March 25th, as we plant very early all grafts not sold.

Summer Apples

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Of Russian origin; tree a good grower and very hardy. A young and abundant bearer; fruit medium size, round and when fully ripe pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. Season, August 1st to 15th.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG—Large size, productive and very hardy; quite showy; very tart and a good cooker. Tree a very poor grower in the nursery. We have more small crooked trees of this variety than any other we propagate, but as it attains age it makes a fine, strong orchard tree. The fruit ripens middle of August and is very perishable; however, the fruit is good for cooking from the time it is half grown, which prolongs its season considerable.

IOWA BEAUTY—Originated by C. G. Patten. Fruit very similar to Duchess, except that it is a little later. Tree is a better grower in nursery than Duchess, and is very hardy.

Fall Apples

WEALTHY—A seedling originated in Minnesota; very hardy; an abundant and early bearer; fruit large, dark crimson; flesh crisp, sub-acid, white tinged with red; good quality. Tree a fine upright grower, both in the nursery and orchard. Season, October to December.

HIBERNAL (Russian)—Without doubt the hardiest of the well-tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit and is considerably harder than the Oldenberg. A rather early and regular bearer, and productive. It seldom blights severely. The fruit is large, and color much like the Oldenberg; excellent for cooking, and very good for table use when fully ripe. Season, October.

IOWA BLUSH—Medium in size; roundish, conical; whitish yellow with delicate pink cheek; quality fine, tart. Tree a strong grower and quite hardy. Season, November to January. 3 to 4 feet, size not in stock.

ANISEM (Russian)—Tree fully as hardy as Wealthy, and free from blight. A strong grower, but not very straight. A good bearer, of medium size, fine flavored, red and yellow fruit. Season late fall or early winter. 3 to 4 feet; size not in stock.

PATTEN'S GREENING—Originated by C. G. Patten of Charles City, Ia., from seed of the Duchess. Not quite so hardy as the Duchess with me; fruit about the same size and shape, but greenish color. A fair eating and excellent cooking apple. Tree is rather crooked in nursery, but makes a fine spreading orchard tree. A strong grower. Season, October to December.

WOLF RIVER—Tree quite hardy, strong grower and a moderate bearer. Fruit greenish-yellow, shaded with red, and very large; a great show apple; quality just medium. Season early winter.

Winter Apples

LONGFIELD—Tree rather crooked in nursery, but makes a good orchard tree; quite a strong grower. Very hardy and an early and abundant bearer. Fruit small to medium, yellow, tender and juicy, and a good keeper. Season, early winter.

BEN DAVIS—A tree highly esteemed in the West. Fruit conically shaped, striped and of fair quality, juicy sub-acid; very productive; quite hardy here, but should not be planted much farther north. Season, December to February.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Tree of Wisconsin origin; an extremely fine shaped, good growing tree in the nursery and orchard. Fruit large and greenish-yellow; good quality. It is claimed to keep well until June. Tree is quite hardy, but will not succeed as far north as the Wealthy; very promising.

WALBRIDGE—A vigorous upright grower; not quite hardy here; fruit medium size, roundish, oblate; skin deep yellow with a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very good. Season, April to June.

MALINDA—Tree quite hardy here. A medium grower; fruit of medium to large size; conically shaped; color greenish-yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with red; quality first-class and an excellent keeper; highly recommended in Minnesota. A rather tardy but abundant bearer. Season, February to March.

Hybrid or Crab Apples

WHITNEY No. 20—A beautiful upright growing tree, and is very hardy. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, conically in shape, very crisp, tender and juicy, slightly acid. A very delicious eating apple, and is one of the best for canning whole. Ripens late in August and is a poor keeper.

MARTHA—A seedling from Duchess; a rapid, stiff, pyramidal grower, a tardy bearer, fruit very beautiful, medium size, glossy yellow shaded with bright red, mild, tart, excellent. Season, October to November.

SOULARD—Tree quite hardy and a good sturdy grower of the wild crab type. Fruit yellowish-green, hardly as large as the Whitney, but flattened in shape and of a quince flavor; desirable to have a few for flavoring other varieties; very productive and will keep all winter.



Apple, 5 to 7 ft. Apple, 4 to 5 ft. Apple, 3 to 4 ft.

VIRGINIA—Tree very hardy and free from blight; a strong grower; it will probably stand more adverse conditions than any other apple known. Fruit medium size and almost completely covered with red. Ripens in September and keeps for two months.

Prices Apple and Crab Trees—

	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.00	13.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	9.00	16.00
1 to 1½ in. caliper.....	.40	1.75	3.25	13.00	25.00

We have a few 2 to 3 ft. trees of the following varieties: Ben Davis, Duchess, Hiberna, Longfield, N. W. Greening, Wealthy and Whitney.

	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$3.50	\$6.00

Apples Budded on Pyrus Baccata Stocks

Varieties—Duchess, Hiberna, Wealthy, Patton's Greening and Whitney.

	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
5 to 7 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
1 to 1½ in. caliper.....	.75	3.50	.....	.....	.....

Note—We will not supply more than two varieties at the five rate, four varieties at the ten rate and ten varieties at the hundred rate. If more varieties are wanted we must charge the next higher rate.

Pears

KIEFFER—Tree a vigorous grower; seldom blights. Fruit of large size, rich color and fine flavor. Season, October. Not hardy enough except in extreme South part of state in favorable localities.

BARTLETT—Fruit large, juicy, high flavored; ripens latter part of August and first part of September. Tree not quite so hardy as Kieffer.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, juicy, rich. The hardiest variety in our list.

Pears—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
5 to 7 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....

Plums

In a general way we recommend the planting of plum trees on native stocks. Although these have a tendency to sprout from the roots they are safer in the North, and we will put them in for Northern planters unless otherwise directed. For localities South from here many prefer plum on Myrobalan or Peach roots, which are non-sprouters. Please advise what kind of roots you prefer, otherwise we will use our best judgment.

Plums do best on a rich, moist soil, and we would in most cases recommend clean culture. We list only the hardy native sorts. From here North it will not pay to plant the Japan and European varieties. We do not grow them, but can get them for our customers, if desired.

DE SOTO—Tree is extremely hardy, a moderate grower. In fact, does not make a very large tree, as it comes into bearing young and bears so heavily as to retard growth of tree. It is an annual bearer, and unless fruit is thinned is liable to overbear, making fruit small. Fruit good size and quality. Color a rich golden yellow when it begins to ripen, gradually turning red at full maturity, making it a showy plum in all stages of ripening. Ripens in August.

FOREST GARDEN—A strong-growing tree, needs a little attention to keep tree in shape to avoid splitting and breaking of limbs. A profuse bearer and perfectly hardy; fruit 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, mottled red and yellow; rich and sweet; a very popular and well-known variety. Ripens early in August.

WOLF—Tree is a very good grower, making a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about the size of the De Soto, sometimes 1½ inches or more in diameter; a perfect free-stone. The pit being small, clean and white and the flavor a sharp, sprightly, pleasant acid, making it very desirable for cooking in any form. A very profitable sort and extremely hardy. Ripens late in August.

WYANT—Tree is naturally a very low-growing, stocky, strong-limbed tree and stands up excellently under its load of fruit; a very heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large size and good quality, but somewhat irregular in shape and size; the color is dull red and yellow, so that it lacks in appearance to make it an attractive market variety. Season, about the same as Wolf.

SURPRISE—A strong-growing tree of the Miner family but much harder than Miner. Fruit large and red, excellent for dessert and market; flesh rich and sugary, a delicious flavor; very prolific and very promising for the Northwest.

MINER—Tree a strong, vigorous grower; fruit large, deep red and of good quality; a valuable variety to raise in the South part of the state, but it cannot be recommended for Northern sections for the reason that it is not hardy enough and fruit ripens late. It is a rather poor self-fertilizer and should be planted near some other variety to make it real productive. Ripens 1st to 15th of September, which makes it very desirable, for coming after other varieties are all out of the market it finds ready sale at a good price.

Plum Trees—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$ 9.50	\$18.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	1.60	3.00	12.50	24.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.40	1.85	3.50	15.00	28.00
1 to 1½ inch caliper....	.60	2.50	4.50	18.00	35.00

We have only a limited number of 1-inch caliper size, but these prices are good until sold out.

Native Plum Seedlings

I have a nice lot of seedlings grown from pits of the named varieties, which are liable to produce fruit of fair quality, but of course cannot be depended upon like the budded and grafted trees. These trees, however, will be desirable for hedges and low shelter belts.

Seedling Plums—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.15	.50	.75	2.25	4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.00	3.25	6.00

Cherries

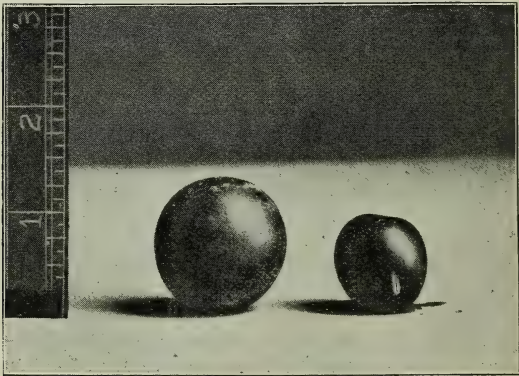
Cherries are doing quite well throughout the West on the high lands and bid fair to become a profitable crop to grow here. They seem to thrive best on a rather well-drained soil. They will not do well with their feet in the water. Plant in rows 20 feet apart, with trees 12 to 14 feet apart in the row.

EARLY RICHMOND—An early, red, acid Cherry, very valuable for cooking. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. It is the leading market variety for this section. Ripens in June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A large Cherry of good quality, and is becoming very popular in many sections, but has not been tested long here. We have many hopes for it, however.

WRAGG—This is a very good late variety. Fruit about the same size and quality as the Early Richmond. It is a very prolific bearer and very profitable.

Cherries—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$10.50	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.25	15.00	28.00
4½ to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	18.00	35.00



DeSota-Compass, showing comparative size.

COMPASS—This originated with H. Knudson, of Springfield, Minn., and is believed to be a cross between the Western Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Its habit of growth is like the Miner, while the leaf, twig and bark very much resemble the Sand Cherry. It is a fine grower and makes a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter and is as much a plum as it is a cherry. The shape is oblong and slightly flattened. The pit is between the ordinary American Plum and Early Richmond pit in shape and size. It has a flavor peculiar to itself, very palatable and rich. An immense and early bearer if well pillenized; should be planted near other Plum trees. Tree perfectly hardy as far North as Manitoba.

Compass—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$12.50	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
5 to 7 feet.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sand Cherry (Prunus Pumilla)—A native, of dwarfish habits, perfectly hardy anywhere in the Northwest. Fruit about the size of Early Richmond; color dark brown to black; somewhat astringent to eat from the hand, but cooks well. Very early and abundant bearer; can be planted about as close as Currants. Very desirable in the Northwest where better Cher-

ries cannot be grown. Ripens in July and August after other Cherries are gone.

Sand Cherry—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inch.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$3.00	.....
18 to 24 inch.....	.15	.60	1.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	.....	.....

Choke Cherry (*Prunus Virginiana*)—A native that is extremely hardy and a prolific bearer. The fruit, although rather small and astringent, is valuable to grow where better varieties will not succeed.

Choke Cherry—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$7.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	6.00	.....

Buffalo Berry

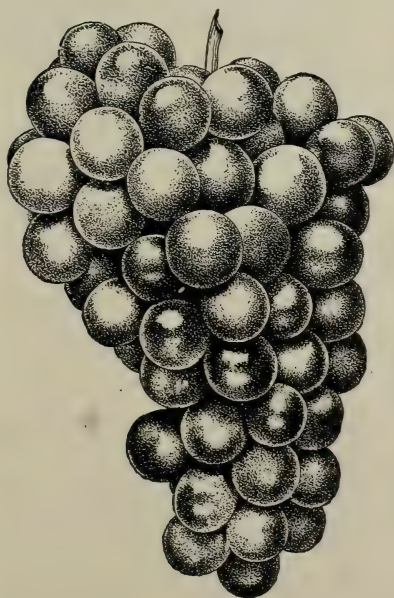
BUFFALO BERRY (*Shepherdia Argentea*)—A native shrub or tree, sometimes growing to a height of 15 feet or more; perfectly hardy anywhere; bears abundantly if properly fertilized; should be planted in groups containing both pistillates and staminate; fruit about the size and color of Red Dutch Currants, quite tart and juicy, and makes a delicious jelly. A very ornamental shrub and is also quite useful for hedges.

We are now prepared to furnish them in either sex desired. The female **only** bears the fruit; the male is of no account except as a pollinizer. Unless otherwise ordered, we put in 3 female plants to each male plant.

Buffalo Berry—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	4.50	8.00
3 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....

DWARF JUNE BERRY (*Suscutan* or *Sugar-berry*)—The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is a mild, rich, sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In habit it is similar to the Currant, the bushes grow some larger. The blossoms are quite large and composed of fine white petals. A fine ornamental plant. Each, 25 cents. By mail, postpaid, 30 cents.

Grapes



Plant in rows 8 to 12 feet apart and 6 feet apart in row, on good, well-drained soil; cultivate clean, and the second spring after planting set posts 5 feet high and 20 feet apart along the rows. On these stretch 3 or 4 smooth fence wires 18 inches apart. Select two of the strongest canes, cut to a length of four feet (remove all other canes), and tie these two loosely, one each way on the lower wire, allowing the shoots to run up to the other wires. In the fall cut these laterals back to three or four buds, and continue this year after year, gradually increasing the bearing wood each year as the vine gets larger. Renew these canes once in every four years. Prune in fall and lay down and cover with coarse litter; keep suckers pinched off during summer.

CONCORD—A vigorous, hardy vine; berries large and black; skin thin, flesh juicy and sweet; ripens early in September; the leading market variety.

BETA—This is supposed to be a cross between the Concord and the Minnesota wild grape. In size and flavor the fruit is about midway between these two varieties, while in hardness it appears to be equal to the native wild variety, therefore making it very valuable for the far North where other varieties cannot be successfully grown.

MOORE'S EARLY—A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord; bunch medium; berries large, with blue bloom; flesh pulpy, of medium quality; vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. It is planted extensively as a market sort.

MARTHA—Bunches and berries of medium size, greenish-white with a thin bloom, flesh tender, with a very little pulp; juicy, sweet and rich; hardy and productive ripens with Concord.

JANESVILLE—A very hardy variety; it has borne right along with me without any winter protection. Bunch short, close and compact berry medium size, black; quality fair when fully ripe; very productive.

WORDEN—Black. Very vigorous, hardy and productive; excellent quality; ripens ten days in advance of the Concord. All around it is a better variety.

Grapes—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Concord, 1 year.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$1.75	\$3.00
Concord 2 years.....	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00
Beta, 1 year.....	.25	1.15	2.00	-----	-----
Other varieties, 1 year	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00
Other varieties, 2 yrs.	.20	.75	1.25	4.00	7.00

Any variety, 1 year, by mail, postpaid, add 5 cents each or 3 cents each, in lots of five or more.

We would not advise mailing two-year-olds as they would have to be cut too severely.

Currants



Plow deep and have the soil well pulverized before planting. We plant rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows, giving good, clean culture, and manure well. Cut out old wood occasionally and keep the bush vigorous and healthy. The varieties listed here are all perfectly hardy, enduring well our coldest winters and driest summers.

The currant is very easily grown and cared for. If the currant worm appears dust with hellebore.

RED DUTCH—A hardy, well-known standard variety; early, a prolific bearer and does well anywhere. It is, perhaps, planted more extensively than any other variety.

VICTORIA—Large, red; late; seems very well adapted to South Dakota; has produced excellent crops with us annually. It is a strong, stocky grower; has heavy foliage which protects the fruit from the sun.

NORTH STAR—A very productive red variety. Bunches large; berries large, sweet and rich; a good market variety and excellent for jelly; a strong, vigorous grower.

WHITE GRAPE—So far has proven the best bearer we have fruited here, bearing a full crop annually of large bunches and large-sized fruit. Good grower.

BLACK NAPLES—A very rank, strong grower and very productive; fruit large, black and of a musky flavor; adheres well to the bush; excellent for cooking.

CRANDALL—A seedling of the Missouri River wild currant, which it resembles very much, but it is much larger and much more prolific than the common wild strain.

Currants—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 year, No. 1.....	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$2.00	\$3.50
2 years, No. 1 .....	.15	.70	1.00	3.00	5.00

We have a few Red Dutch, Victoria and North Star, 3 years, at 20 cents each, 6 for \$1.00.

Currants, 1 year, if by mail, postpaid, add 5 cents each or 3 cents each in lots of 5 or more.

Gooseberries

Give same treatment and care as previously instructed for Currants. Gooseberries are very easily grown and should be planted by every one.

HOUGHTON—A medium-sized American variety; bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; hardy nearly everywhere.

Gooseberries—	Each.	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 year, No. 1.....	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$4.50	\$ 8.00
2 years, No. 1.....	.30	1.25	2.25	6.50	12.00
1 yr., by mail, postpaid	.25	1.10	.....	.....	.....

We would not advise mailing larger sizes as they would have to be cut too severely.

Raspberries



Plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet apart in rows; give clean culture; keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover with earth in fall; although this cover may not always be necessary to prevent winter-killing, they will produce enough more fruit to pay abundantly for the extra labor performed. Raspberries do better here if shaded slightly. Raspberries

should not be planted too deep; it must be remembered that the new bud or shoot starts from the root and if planted more than three inches deep are liable not to get through the ground.

TURNER—Red; vigorous grower, early; fruit of excellent quality; a good bearer and very hardy one of the best known varieties and correspondingly desirable; a reliable annual bearer best home berry we have.

LOUDEN—The best mid-season berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful, rich, dark crimson color, of good quality, marvelous productiveness and hardiness. It stands shipping the best and will remain on the bushes the longest of any variety.

KING—Red; medium season, vigorous grower, fruit good quality; a good bearer for a long time, is becoming the leading market berry of Minnesota; firm and stands up well, especially fine flavored and very desirable both for home and market.

OHIO—Hardy and claimed to be the best producer among the blackcaps; medium size; fine flavor and a strong grower.

GREGG—The largest of the blackcaps; good quality; not quite so hardy as others named; should have winter protection to make it at all profitable in this vicinity.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Raspberries . . .	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$6.50	\$12.00
By mail postpd.	.50	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Blackberries

Blackberries are a little uncertain in this climate on account of winter-killing some seasons, but when the season is right we have fine crops of luscious fruit, and we are inclined to think that they are going to pay better in the future. They do better where they are sheltered by trees than they do on the open prairie. Give clean culture in summer and lay down and cover with earth in winter.

ANCIENT BRITTON—One of the best of the hardy varieties; vigorous grower; berries of good size and fine quality; a good market berry; very prolific.

STONE'S HARDY—One of the lowest growing Blackberries; very hardy and productive.

SNYDER—Very hardy, productive and well known; a desirable variety for the Northwest.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Blackberries....	\$0.40	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$7.50	\$14.00
By mail, postpd. .60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Strawberries

Plant in rows 4 feet apart, with plants 1 foot apart in the row. In planting great care should be taken to get roots well down in the ground; but don't plant so deep that the crown of the plant will be covered with dirt by the rain; if you do, they will rot and die. Mulch late in the fall with hay or corn stalks to avoid foul seeds which are so numerous in straw.



Staminate.



Pistillate.



Right Way to Plant



Wrong Way to Plant.

Staminate varieties bear by themselves, but the pistillates require a staminate variety every third or fourth row to make them productive. Please bear this in mind when making selections. Plant one row of staminate to every two, or more, rows of pistillates, as they are more productive if properly fertilized.

CRESCENT (Pistillate)—One of the most productive sorts; good quality and large; succeeds well almost anywhere if properly fertilized; berries somewhat irregular in form.

WARFIELD, No. 2 (Pistillate)—Plant a very vigorous grower; endures drouth well; blossoms and ripens with Crescent; it is very productive, good size and a good shipper; a deep, showy red.

BRANDYWINE (Staminate)—Season, medium to late. It is one of our favorites. It is one of the heaviest fruiters and a splendid shipper, and a "catcher" on the market. Berries are very large, deep red to center; stems short and stout, and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of its season.

BEDERWOOD (Staminate)—Very popular and one of the heaviest fruiters of the season; berries crimson, moderately firm, high quality; a splendid pollenizer; valuable for home use or near market.

S. DAK. No. 1 and S. DAK. No. 2—These seedlings were produced by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings, S. D., and give promise of being valuable for the busy farmer in the extreme Northwest in trying localities. While the fruit is quite small, the quality is excellent, being similar to the native wild berry; they will stand severe winters without any covering.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Staminate)—It is equal to the Warfield in size and productiveness, and is sweeter and better. It resembles the Warfield in color and shape. It is good either for home or for market. The plant is very tough, hardy and an ex-



Senator Dunlap.

ceptionally strong grower; succeeds well in a very wide range of conditions; one of the most popular sorts today. Be sure to include this variety in your list; it will pay you. We sometimes think it would be as well if the farmer had only this one sort.

Note—All strawberry plants will be trimmed of dead leaves, runners, etc., and neatly tied into bunches of 25 plants each. In ordering, please govern yourself accordingly, and order a full bunch of each kind, as we will charge a higher rate when we have to break bunches.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Strawberries	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$6.50
By mail, postpaid.....	.45	.75	1.25	.....	.....

Rhubarb or Pie-Plant



This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and 4 feet apart in row, in rich, deeply-plowed land. If you use coarse litter for fertilizer place it on top of the soil and not in contact with the roots. A heavy mulch is beneficial and saves cultivation. Fertilize well.

MAMMOTH—A very large, early, desirable sort; tender and fine flavored.

No. 1, 1-year roots—Each, 10c; per 5, 40c; per 10, 75c; per 50, \$2.00; per 100, \$3.50.

Large 2-year roots—Each, 15c; per 5, 60c; per 10, \$1.00; per 50, \$3.50; per 100, \$6.50.

By mail, postpaid, one year, 13 cents each; two years, 20 cents each.

Asparagus

This is very easily raised and affords one of the earliest garden foods. Plant 2 by 4 feet apart in deep, rich soil, and

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

give good, heavy mulch or thorough cultivation. Manure the ground heavily; give an occasional dressing with salt. Begin cutting for use as soon as the young shoots are large enough in the spring; continue the cutting every second or third day as long as the season lasts, then allow it to grow up unmolested for the balance of the summer and make a winter protection for the bed.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This is a well-known, valuable garden and market sort; a strong grower and very productive; the leading market sort.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Plants, 1 year, strong....	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.50	\$4.00
By mail, postpaid.....	.36	.60	1.08	.....	.....
Plants 2 years, strong....	.40	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00
By mail, postpaid .....	.52	.95	1.60	.....	.....

Sending Stock By Mail

We are better than ever prepared to send stock by mail, and in such a way that it will reach you in good condition, and in the case of small articles at much less cost and trouble to you than any other method of sending, especially to those enjoying the convenience of the Rural Free Delivery. We do not recommend the mailing of large trees, such as would necessarily need to be cut too severely, but there are many articles which handle all right.

Forestry Department



18 to 24 in.

12 to 18 in.

6 to 12 in.

American White Elm Seedlings, 1 Year.

A great many sell forest seedlings classing them as one year old or two years old, without stating the size. This is very indefinite and generally unsatisfactory to the purchaser, as a one-year-old seedling might be anywhere from one inch up

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

to 24 inches high, and a two-year-old anywhere from 4 inches up to 6 feet or more in height. The accompanying cut of one-year-old Elm seedlings shows the three grades, 6 to 12 inches, 12 to 18 inches and 18 to 24 inches, such as we usually make, and these trees will run as near to the height specified as it is possible for skilled men to grade without actually measuring every tree.

The trees we list here are all nursery grown, with the exception of the Cottonwood and Willow, which are mostly river pulled. All seedlings will be carefully counted and tied up neat, straight and tight. All of the smaller sizes, under 2 to 3 feet, are put up in bunches of 100. Do not ask us to break bunches, as we cannot do it without making an additional charge above the hundred rate.

Forest Seedlings

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Ash, Green, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$0.30	\$1.10	\$ 2.00
Ash, Green, 12 to 18 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Ash, Green, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.00	5.50
Ash, Green, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	5.00	9.00
Ash, Green, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	12.00	20.00
Box Elder, 6 to 12 inches.....	.30	1.10	2.00
Box Elder, 12 to 18 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Box Elder, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.00	5.50
Box Elder, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	5.00	-----
Box Elder, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	-----	-----
Black Walnut, 12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	-----	-----
Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 12 inches.....	.40	1.50	2.50
Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches.....	.60	2.00	3.50
Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches.....	.90	3.50	6.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	5.00	-----
Catalpa Speciosa, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	10.00	-----
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 inches.....	.30	1.10	2.00
Cottonwood, 18 to 30 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Cottonwood, 2 to 3 feet.....	.75	2.50	4.50
Cottonwood, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	5.00	8.00
Elm, White, 6 to 12 inches.....	.30	1.25	2.25
Elm, White, 12 to 18 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Elm, White, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.00	3.25	6.00
Hackberry, 6 to 12 inches.....	1.00	-----	-----
Hackberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	-----	-----
Soft Maple, 6 to 12 inches.....	.30	1.10	2.00
Soft Maple, 12 to 18 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Soft Maple, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.25	6.00
Wild Black Cherry, 6 to 12 inches.....	.60	-----	-----
Wild Black Cherry, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	-----	-----
Wild Black Cherry, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.50	-----	-----
Wild Black Cherry, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	-----	-----
Willow, Black, 12 to 18 inches.....	.30	1.25	2.00
Willow, Black, 18 to 24 inches.....	.50	1.75	3.00
Willow, Diamond, 12 to 18 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.50
Willow, Diamond, 18 to 24 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Willow, Diamond, 2 to 3 feet.....	.90	3.00	5.00
Willow, Diamond, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	6.00	10.00
Willow, Common Golden, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	-----	-----
Willow, Common Golden, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	-----	-----
Willow, Russian Golden, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	-----	-----
Willow, Laurel Leaf, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	-----	-----
Willow, White, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	-----	-----

Seedlings Suitable for Hedges, Etc.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Barberry, Common, 5 to 10 inches.....	\$2.00	-----	-----
Barberry, Purple Leaf, 8 to 12 inches.....	8.00	-----	-----
Barberry, Thumbergii, 12 to 16 inches.....	10.00	-----	-----
English Buckthorn, 6 to 12 inches.....	2.50	-----	-----
English Buckthorn, 12 to 18 inches.....	5.00	-----	-----
English Buckthorn, 18 to 24 inches.....	8.00	-----	-----
Honey Locust, 6 to 12 inches.....	.75	2.50	-----
Honey Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	4.00	-----
Honey Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.75	7.50	-----
Black Locust, 6 to 12 inches.....	.30	1.25	2.00
Black Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Black Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.00	5.00
Black Locust, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.00
Black Locust, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	10.00	-----
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	.90	3.00	5.50

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Russian Mulberry, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.25	-----	-----
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	-----	-----
Russian Olive, 6 to 12 inches.....	1.00	4.50	-----
Russian Olive, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	6.50	12.00
Russian Olive, 18 to 24 inches.....	2.50	10.00	-----
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 feet.....	3.00	12.50	22.00
Siberian Pea Tree, 6 to 12 inches.....	1.50	7.00	-----

The Russian Artemesia and Tamarix Arurensis are also suitable hedges. For these, see cuttings below. For Evergreen hedges, see Red Cedar and the Spruces in the Evergreen Department. The Lilacs and Bush Honeysuckles are also fine for hedging. See Ornamental Shrubs.

NOTE—Small sized forest seedlings can be sent by mail. If desired sent by mail add 15 cents per 100 for the 6 to 12-inch size, and 25 cents per 100 for the 12 to 18-inch size. Larger sizes are generally too bulky to send by mail.

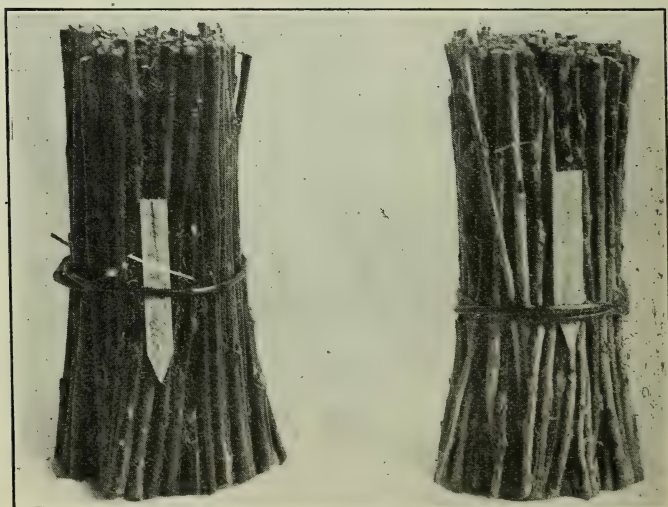
In remitting always be sure to send enough to cover cost of postage. No package can be sent by mail weighing over four pounds, and must be fully prepaid.

Do You Want Anything Else?

Should you desire anything in the line of trees, shrubs, etc., write us about it; perhaps we have it, as we have very many varieties not listed in this little catalogue. We do not list anything except such as we have in general stock, and are liable to have a supply pretty well through the planting season. It is desired to be able to fill all mail orders that come as nearly as possible as the purchaser requests.

Cuttings

Cuttings will be cut about 8 or 9 inches in length, and tied into bundles of 100 each, with tops all one way. They can be had any length desired, if ordered a little previous to the time wanted; but if over 9 inches, we will charge extra, according to length desired. Keep cuttings buried in earth until ready for planting.



Cuttings, Nine Inches Long.

Cuttings should be planted so that not more than one or two buds are above ground, and the earth should be well firm-

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

ed around the cutting, especially at the bottom; this packing of the earth is very important.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Balm of Gilead.....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$ 2.50
Cottonwood .....	.20	.75	1.25
Poplar, Carolina .....	.40	1.50	2.50
Poplar, Norway	1.00	.....	.....
Russian Artemesia .....	.40	1.50	2.50
Tamarix Amurensis .....	.50	2.00	3.50
Willow, Diamond .....	.25	1.00	1.50
Willow, Russian Golden.....	.30	1.00	1.75
Willow, Common Golden.....	.25	1.00	1.50
Willow, Laurel Leaf .....	.25	1.00	1.75
Willow, Ural (for tying).....	.35	1.25	2.00
Willow, Niobe Weeping	1.50	.....	.....
Willow, Thurlow Weeping .....	.60	.....	.....
Willow, Wisconsin Weeping .....	.60	.....	.....

If cuttings are to be sent by mail, add 20 cents per 100 to above prices.

Special prices given on larger quantities than listed.

The Russian Artemesia makes an excellent low wind-break for quick effect. That is, to plant along beside of or between rows of trees for a sort of under-growth. It does not grow to a height of more than six to eight feet, but it will usually do this in about two years from cuttings, if cared for.

Tree Seeds

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Ash, Green (soak well before planting).....	\$0.10	\$0.50
Box Elder (soak well before planting).....	.10	.50
Catalpa .....	.15	1.00
Locust, Black (scald before planting).....	.20	1.00
Locust, Honey (scald before planting).....	.15	1.00
Olive, Russian .....	.15	1.00

Seed by mail, postpaid, at 1 cent per ounce and 10 cents per pound additional.

White Elm and Soft Maple seeds ripen about the last of May, and should be planted soon after ripe. Write for prices early in May. We can tell then about what the crop of seed will be.

The average number of marketable seeds in a pound is about as follows: Green Ash, 15,000; Box Elder, 10,000; Catalpa, 30,000; White Elm, 60,000; Black Locust, 15,000; Honey Locust, 5,000. Soft Maple, 5,000; Russian Olive, 6,000 seeds per pound.

Deciduous Shade and Ornamental Trees

In this department we have our usual large stock this season, and they are thrifty and well-rooted, having been trimmed and kept in shape during the growing season, and are transplanted stock.

We are prepared to furnish them in large quantities, and parties having charge of parks, etc., will do well to confer with us before making their purchases. Will make a special price to parties desiring to purchase by the carload.

We will be pleased to furnish estimates and advice for parks, public squares, cemeteries and various public and private grounds, making no charge for a reasonable amount of work of this kind where we furnish the trees and the plants for same.

ALDER, EUROPEAN (*Alnus Glutinosa*)—This tree is similar in appearance to the American Alder that is a native of North Wisconsin, but it is more inclined to grow in tree form. It is a good grower and moderately hardy here; handsome and desirable for a variety on the lawn.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Alder, European—					
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.75	\$3.50	\$6.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	4.00	.....	.....	.....
12 to 15 feet.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

ASH, GREEN (*Fraxinas Viridas*)—This is the Native Western Ash. It is really a smaller tree than the White Ash, but thrives better under Western conditions. An upright, medium growing tree. Timber is very valuable makes a fine, symmetrical, round-headed tree, if planted singly with plenty of room: very rugged, hardy and valuable.

Green Ash—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	2.25	5.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.50	4.50	8.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	6.00	11.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	11.00	20.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	16.00	30.00
1½ to 2 -in. caliper.....	.75	3.25	6.00	18.00	35.00
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	.90	4.00	7.00	22.00	40.00
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.25	5.00	9.00	26.00	.....
3 to 4 -in. caliper.....	1.75	8.00	15.00	42.00	.....
4 to 5 -in. caliper.....	2.25	11.00	20.00	.....	.....

Larger sizes in stock. Write for prices if you are interested.

ASH, AMERICAN MOUNTAIN (*Sorbus Sambucifolia*)—A native of the Black Hills. Similar to the European variety, but it is a little rounder-headed and more stocky in growth. It bears fruit in great abundance. The fruit or berry of the Mountain Ash is of no value for food, but is very handsome in appearance.

Ash, Amer. Mt.—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.25	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	2.75	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASH, EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)—A very handsome lawn tree; bears clusters of red berries; quite hardy and desirable. Its worst fault is its tendency to sun-scald on the body. It is advisable to protect the south and west sides of the tree when small.

Ash, European Mt.—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	13.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	13.00	25.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASH, OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN (*Sorbus Hybrida Quercifolia*)—A hardy tree of the pyramidal habit; height and breadth from 26 to 30 feet leaf is deeply lobed, similar to the leaf of the Burr Oak; a very fine lawn tree.

Ash, Oak-Leaved Mt.—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE (*Betula Alba*)—Its chalky-white bark and beautiful foliage makes it a desirable lawn tree. Very hardy where the ground is not too dry for it; a shallow rooting tree, as, in fact, all of the Birches are. Will stand almost any amount of cold, if not too dry.

Birch, Europ'n White—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 to 14 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

BIRCH, PAPER OR CANOE (*Betula Papyrifera*)—A native of the Black Hills. It very much resembles the European variety, but has a larger leaf and is a stronger grower, and, I think, much more desirable for this section at least.

Birch, Canoe—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....
12 to 14 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

BOX ELDER, ASH-LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer Negundo*)—A native. It is, in fact, indigenous to the entire West, from Texas to Manitoba. It is a rapid grower while young, makes a good shelter belt quickly; having dense foliage, it soon shades the ground so as to keep down weeds and grass. If shade is the requisite, it is one of our best trees. The wood is quite valuable for lumber. Tree is inclined to grow crooked and scrubby unless crowded up by thick planting.

Box Elder—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00	20.00
1½ to 2 -in. caliper.....	.75	3.00	5.50	-----	-----
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	1.00	4.50	-----	-----	-----
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.40	6.00	-----	-----	-----
3 to 4 -in. caliper.....	1.75	7.50	-----	-----	-----
4 to 5 -in. caliper.....	2.25	11.00	-----	-----	-----

We have larger sized Box Elders if desired.

BUCKTHORN, ENGLISH (*Rhamus Cathartica*)—This is, we believe, the most valuable of all our deciduous trees for ornamental hedges, resisting well our cold, dry winters. Hardy anywhere in South Dakota. It is also a desirable tree for the lawn. It endures close pruning perfectly.

Buckthorn, English—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	-----	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----

For prices on smaller sizes, see Hedge Seedlings.

CATALPA, HARDY (*Catalpa Speciosa*)—The hardy Western variety. A symmetrical upright grower; large heart-shaped leaf. It bears large tresses of very beautiful, fragrant flowers. The timber is very desirable and lasting makes valuable posts. It is not hardy much north of this latitude.

Catalpa Speciosa—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	3.50	6.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	5.50	10.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.00	11.00	20.00
1½ to 2 -in. caliper.....	.90	3.00	5.50	20.00	35.00
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	9.00	25.00	-----
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.40	6.00	11.00	-----	-----
3 to 4 -in. caliper.....	1.75	7.50	-----	-----	-----

CHERRY, WILD BLACK (*Prunus Serotina*)—Hardy, rapid grower; bears fruit abundantly when quite young. Its wood ranks next to Black Walnut in commercial value; very desirable for timber. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring, and ripens its abundant crop of fruit late in August. Fruit about the size of a large pea; valuable for the birds and some culinary uses.

Cherry, Wild Black—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.50	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	5.00	9.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	9.00	16.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	-----	-----
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	-----	-----

CHERRY, PIN OR BIRD (*Cerasus Serotina*)—This is a very hardy American tree; a native of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and also in the Black Hills. It is a strong and vigorous grower while young, grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet. Its profusion of white blossoms in early spring make it a handsome lawn tree. The fruit is a bright red, about the size of a common red currant; very tart, and grows singly; ripens in July. Fine for jelly.

Cherry, Pin—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$4.00	-----
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.50	6.00	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	8.00	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.00	3.50	-----	-----
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	-----	-----

CHESTNUT, HORSE, WHITE FLOWERING (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*)—Of handsome, regular form, ultimately reaching a large size. In May it is covered with large spikes of beauti-

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

ful white flowers dotted with red and yellow. A beautiful tree for park and lawn when planted singly; for avenue planting it cannot be surpassed.

Horse Chestnut—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....

COTTONWOOD (*Populus Monillifera*)—One of our most rapid growing trees. The wood is soft and of rather poor quality, but it is hard to find another tree that will make more wood in twenty years than the Cottonwood. It is a heavy feeder and needs lots of moisture. It has received lots of kicks from all sources, but after all that, take the Cottonwood out of South Dakota, and it would leave a mighty big gap. It is the lumber tree of the Missouri River.

Cottonwood—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	4.00	7.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	12.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	10.00	18.00
12 to 15 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....



American White Elm.

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE (*Ulmus Americana*)—A native of South Dakota and the entire Northwest. One of our best trees for general planting for a shade or street tree; the best of the Elms; very hardy; endures well cold, drouth, wind and general neglect. Its wood is tough and valuable for some uses.

Elm, Amer. White—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.00	7.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.00	11.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	12.00	22.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.65	3.00	5.50	17.50	32.00
1½ to 2 -in. caliper.....	.75	3.50	6.50	22.00	42.00
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	.....	.....
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis Occidentalis*)—A rugged, hardy native tree, grows to good size, makes a fine, shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is very valuable for timber, ornament and shade, and ought to be more generally and extensively grown, and it would be, only that the seeds are scarce and hard to get, making propagation slow and expensive. We have a very good stock of them this year, and are able to make prices quite reasonable. Plant the Hackberry and you will like it.

Hackberry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 2.75	\$ 5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00	7.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	6.00	11.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	8.00	15.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.50	13.00	25.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	-----	-----
1½ to 2 -in. caliper.....	.90	4.00	7.50	-----	-----
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	-----	-----	-----
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.25	-----	-----	-----	-----

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus Coccinea*)—Native Thorn Apple. A small tree or shrub with handsome clusters of white flowers in early spring, followed by small red fruit (¼ to ½-inch in diameter) which hangs on the tree until late autumn. Makes a very desirable hardy tree for the lawn.

Hawthorn—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.50	-----	-----
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	-----	-----

IRONWOOD OR HOP HORNBEAN (*Ostrya Virginiana*)—A small tree, with thin bark and tough, hard wood; leaves ovate, taper-pointed; fruit clusters resemble hops. A native in the gulches along the Missosuri River and in the Black Hills. The tree is perfectly hardy in a cold climate. It holds its leaves nearly all winter, usually.

Ironwood—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	-----	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	-----	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	-----	-----
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	-----	-----	-----	-----

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)—A medium-sized tree, with rough, scaly bark. Very hard wood, large compound leaves and large seed pods, similar to those of the Honey Locust; a handsome and valuable tree. It is found native in the extreme southeastern part of South Dakota. It is very hardy, but of rather slow growth.

Kentucky Coffee Tree—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$10.00	-----
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	20.00	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	-----	-----
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	-----	-----	-----	-----

LINDEN OR BASSWOOD, AMERICAN (*Tilia Americana*)—A handsome lawn or shade tree. It is a native along the Missouri River bluffs near here; grows quite rapidly in moist situations. The blossom is very fragrant and sweet; desirable especially to bee keepers.

Linden, American—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.40	\$2.50	\$10.00	\$18.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	-----	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	-----	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	-----	-----
1½ to 2 -in. caliper.....	.90	4.00	-----	-----	-----
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	-----	-----	-----
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.25	6.00	-----	-----	-----
3 to 4 -in. caliper.....	1.50	-----	-----	-----	-----

LINDEN, EUROPEAN (*Tilia Europea*)—Similar to the American Linden in form of tree and growth, leaf is considerably smaller. Quite hardy here.

Linden, European—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.60	\$2.75	-----	-----	-----
6 to 7 feet.....	.75	3.50	-----	-----	-----

LOCUST, YELLOW OR BLACK (*Robina Psoudacacia*)—A valuable, rapid growing tree; bears racemes of sweet-scented white flowers, making it quite desirable for a lawn tree. It

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

has a valuable and hard wood. I am inclined to think that there is no other tree that can be grown, with equal profit for fence posts in this locality.

Locust, Black—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.00	9.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	7.00	12.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	9.50	18.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	-----	-----

LOCUST, HONEY (*Gleditschia Triacanthos*)—A hardy, vigorous, rapid growing tree. Bears beautiful, fragrant blossoms in spring, followed by large bean-like pods, containing seed very similar to small brown beans. Its wood is very hard and durable; its thorns are very large and strong. Does not sucker like the Black Locust.

Locust, Honey—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	12.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	-----	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	-----	-----
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	-----	-----
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	-----	-----
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	1.25	6.00	11.00	-----	-----
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.50	6.50	12.00	-----	-----
3 to 4 -in. caliper.....	2.00	-----	-----	-----	-----

MAPLE, HARD OR SUGAR (*Acer Saccharinum*)—The Hard Maple is one of America's most beautiful and valuable shade and street trees. It is compact and uniform in shape and makes a dense shade. The foliage is a deep green during the summer, and this is followed by the beautiful red and yellow tints in the autumn. It is rather a slow grower in the West, and for this reason has never come into general planting. It is a very valuable tree where it does well.

Maple, Hard—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$ 6.50	\$12.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	8.00	15.00

MAPLE, NORWAY (*Acer Platanoides*)—A large round-headed tree, resembling in appearance the Sugar Maple, the leaves are larger and thicker. Makes a fine formed tree, and promises to be valuable here.

Maple, Norway—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	-----	-----
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	-----	-----

MAPLE, SOFT OR WHITE (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—A native on Western streams; quite hardy here after the first year. A very desirable tree, if trimmed to keep down suckers, and avoid forks which are liable to split. Its foliage is very beautiful. The soil and atmosphere are rather dry for it here; it does better farther east.

Maple, Soft—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00	20.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	16.00	30.00
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	9.00	-----	-----
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.50	6.00	11.00	-----	-----
3 to 4 -in. caliper.....	2.00	8.00	15.00	-----	-----
4 to 5 -in. caliper.....	3.00	12.00	22.00	-----	-----

Write for prices on larger sized Maples; we have them.

MAPLE, WIER'S CUT-LEAVED (*Acer Dasycarpum Wierii*)—A beautiful ornamental type of the Soft Maple with deeply cut leaves. Tree is upright in growth, but branches have a drooping habit, making it a very desirable lawn tree. A rapid grower and quite hardy.

Maple, Wier's Cut-Leaved—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	-----	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	-----	-----
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	-----	-----	-----	-----

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

MAY DAY TREE; MANCHURIAN BIRD CHERRY (*Prunus Padus Commutata*)—This is about the earliest tree or shrub to bloom. A rampant growing large shrub of spreading habits. A great bloomer and very hardy.

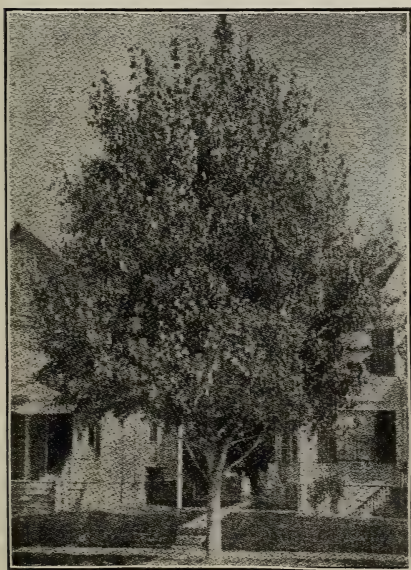
May Day Tree—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	-----	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	-----	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	-----	-----

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN (*Morus Tartarica*)—Moderately hardy, inclined to be short-lived and somewhat scrubby. It has some value in raising fruit to feed birds to keep them away from other fruit, and the fruit has also value for culinary purposes, if mixed with fruit having considerable tart; but alone it is rather insipid. This is the only Mulberry that has been successfully grown in this locality.

Mulberry, Russian—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	3.00	5.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	4.00	7.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	-----	-----
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	-----	-----
10 to 12 feet.....	.75	3.50	-----	-----	-----

OAK, BURR (*Quercus Macrocarpa*)—A native tree of spreading form; foliage deeply lobed and the largest and most beautiful among the oak leaves. The oaks, when they attain size, are among the most picturesque trees. The Burr Oak is rather slow in growth, but endures cold and drouth well. It is long-lived, durable and desirable as a variety in the lawn or yard.

Oak, Burr—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$12.00	-----
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	.70	3.25	6.00	-----	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	.85	4.00	7.50	-----	-----
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.50	-----	-----
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	-----	-----	-----	-----



POPLAR, CAROLINA (*Populus Deltoides Carolinensis*)—A very rapid growing, soft wooded tree resembling the Cottonwood somewhat, but has a larger leaf, and much thicker and more spreading top, denser and heavier foliage. It is being very extensively planted in the cities and towns throughout the United States on account of its rapid growth, its symmetry and ability to endure gas and smoke. Perfectly hardy here. It is free from cotton, which is so disagreeable in the Cottonwood.

OAK, RED (*Quercus Rubra*)—A valuable timber tree in the northern forests, grows much faster than the Burr Oak. Makes a fine spreading tree, if grown in the open, with plenty of room.

Oak, Red—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	-----	-----
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	-----	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	-----	-----
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	-----	-----	-----	-----

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

OLIVE, RUSSIAN (*Eleagnus Angustifolia*)—A very hardy and quite a rapid growing tree, with a silvery foliage; very striking in appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drouth makes it desirable for ornamenting lawns and for hedges. It has a small, yellow blossom in early spring which is **very fragrant indeed**. Its fruit is of no food value to speak of, but hogs seem to be fond of it. It is a silvery color about the size of a common bean, about one-half of which is hard seed. The pulp is of a dry, sweetish nature, and is of no culinary use. The wood is of poor quality. The tree is rather short-lived and not large.

Olive, Russian—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	5.00	9.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	7.50	14.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.90	3.50	6.50	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.15	5.00	.....	.....	.....
1½ to 2 -in. caliper.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

Poplar, Carolina—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.50
4 to 6 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.00	7.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.50	10.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	.50	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	.70	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 -in. caliper.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (*Populus Fastigiata*)—A rather rapid and a very upright growing tree, with branches growing up very close to the body, leaf rather small for the Poplar family. Valuable in a collection for variety on account of its general appearance and habit of growth.

Poplar, Lombardy—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$5.00	\$9.00

POPLAR, NORWAY—Quite a rapid growing tree of Cottonwood type, but not as good a grower here as the Cottonwood. It is called by some the "Sudden Saw-log." I procured my original stock from near Waseca, Minn., in 1882, and I know it to be true to name. I have grown it side by side with the Cottonwood long enough to cut them for saw-logs, and the Cottonwood made more and better lumber than the Norway Poplar. The tree is very similar in growth and appearance to the Carolina Poplar. Inexperienced people cannot distinguish one from the other.

Poplar, Norway—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....

POPLAR, SILVER-LEAFED (*Populus Alba*)—A vigorous, hardy tree, of the Poplar family. Of rapid growth and spreading habits. The leaf resembles the Cottonwood in size and shape, but is more deeply lobed. Of a dark green on the upper side, and a silvery white beneath. The tree appears to be entirely at home in South Dakota.

Poplar, Silver-Leafed—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 7.50	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	9.00	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....

PEA TREE, SIBERIAN (*Caragana Arborescens*)—An extremely hardy shrub or low tree, originally from Siberia. Is valuable for hedges or for an ornamental tree, especially in the northern part of the state and North Dakota; has a small, sharp thorn. Its seeds are said to be valuable for poultry and culinary uses. Its leaves furnish a blue dye, and they resemble the leaves of the Locust somewhat. We have not had it long enough to test its real value, but it is now enjoying a real boom. This is what so many fake agents have represented to have sold to the farmers throughout the country, and in most cases they have delivered Osage Orange or some other cheap or worthless plant.

Pea Tree, Siberian—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.50	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	\$13.00	\$25.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	16.00	30.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....

TREE OF HEAVEN (*Allanthus Glandulosa*)—This Chinese tree is not sufficiently hardy to stand our climate perfectly. It kills back nearly to the ground most winters, if in an exposed

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D

location, but it produces a pleasing effect if cut to the ground each spring and allowed to grow up. The one year's growth makes a fine, large tropical-appearing plant of 6 to 10 feet in height, with large leaves (sometimes 3 feet or more in length) similar to the leaves of the Sumac.

Tree of Heaven—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	.....	.....	.....

WALNUT, BLACK (*Juglans Nigra*)—Valuable to grow for nuts and timber. It is quite hardy here; succeeds best on a rich, deep moist soil like bottom land. It grows a strong tap root, and it is hard to transplant the trees of any size, unless they have been transplanted or root-pruned when one year old. The one-year seedlings transplant quite successfully.

All of these that I offer here have been transplanted and have good side roots.

Walnut, Black—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 3.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	6.50	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	8.00	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
1½ to 2 -in. caliper.....	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
2 to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 -in. caliper.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

WILLOW, DIAMOND (*Salix Cordata Vestita*)—This is the variety that is used for posts. It is very desirable and lasting. It is native along the Missouri River, where it thrives well. I think it will prove to be very profitable to grow for posts, if for no other purpose. The demand for it is increasing every year; does not grow to be very large, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter being its usual limit. For small sizes see Seedlings.

Willow, Diamond—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.50
4 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	2.75	5.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	3.00	.....	.....

WILLOW, COMMON GOLDEN (*Salix Alba Vitellana*)—Its beautiful golden colored bark makes it desirable for a variety. It is quite hardy and a good grower where it has plenty of moisture. All of the Willows, in fact, need considerable moisture.

Willow, Gold. (Com.)—Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	.75	\$ 1.75	3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	3.50	6.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.50	.....
1½ to 2 -in. caliper.....	.75	3.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	1.00	4.00	.....	.....
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	.....	.....

WILLOW, RUSSIAN GOLDEN (*Salix Aurea*)—Similar to Common Golden, except that the bark is more of a reddish shade; it is fully as strong a grower and is more hardy and will stand as far north as Manitoba.

Willow, G. (Russian)—Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$ 1.75	3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....

WILLOW, LAUREL-LEAFED (*Salix Laurafolia*)—Its fine growth and thick, glossy leaves, which glisten in the sunshine, makes it very handsome. The wood is said to be more valuable than the White Willow.

Willow, Laurel-Leaf— Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$ 2.00	3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	5.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....
2 to 2½-in. caliper.....	1.00	4.50	.....	.....
2½ to 3 -in. caliper.....	1.25	6.00	.....	.....

WILLOW, WHITE (*Salix Alba*)—Hardy, well known. It should be planted on low, wet, rich soil. It is very much benefited by a heavy mulch of litter or manure; of little value on high, dry land here.

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

Willow, White—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 1.75	\$ 3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00

For Willow Cuttings, see Cuting Department, on page 20.

Remember, we can save you money on shade trees in car lots. Let us figure on them.

Weeping Trees



Cut Leaf Birch

think, be of especial value to the Northwest, where we are badly in need of a strictly hardy Weeping Willow. We offer it this season for the third time, and have great hopes for it.

Willow, Niobe Weeping—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

WILLOW, THURLOW WEEPING—This is a new and very desirable sort, according to present indications. It is a very strong grower and apparently quite hardy here. The main stem grows very straight and upright, while the long, slender branches droop gracefully, giving it a triumphant, victorious appearance.

Willow, Thurlow Weeping—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

WILLOW, WISCONSIN WEEPING—A rapid growing, moderately hardy tree. Very handsome and desirable for moist places.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....

Evergreens

Evergreens should be more generally planted in the Northwest, as there is nothing which gives a more cheerful appearance to a home, especially during the winter months, than Evergreens, either singly, in groups or rows; for shelter-belts

around farm buildings or yards a row or two will be found as effective as ten times as many deciduous trees. An erroneous opinion exists generally that Evergreens are hard to transplant successfully. This is not true, however, as Evergreens, if properly handled, should be as sure to live and grow as deciduous trees. If you will follow instructions, we can help you to succeed. We have a very excellent stock in all sizes this year, and we want to encourage a more general planting of this very useful class of trees.

CAUTION—When the trees are received from the nursery, don't open them or let the air get to the roots until you are ready to wet them and place them in moist earth immediately. Don't wet the foliage and leave them packed in that condition to heat and rot off.

PLANTING—It is very essential to pack the earth very solid about the roots and water well if the ground is very dry. Keep the surface soil perfectly mellow by cultivation or mulch heavily with old hay, avoid bright straw, as it reflects the rays of the sun and burns the foliage.

The principal causes for failure are: First, the trees are dead when received from the nursery. Second, they are improperly handled when they are received. You must absolutely prevent the drying of roots and plant so trees will not move around after they are planted. Large trees should be staked.

NOTICE—Our complete list of sizes (8 to 12 and 12 to 18 inches) just right for farmers to plant in quantity for shelter belts around farm buildings. There is nothing that will beat evergreens for this purpose.

All Evergreens listed here are transplanted, except as noted.

Junipers

RED CEDAR (*Juniperas Virginiana*)—A very hardy, rugged native. It grows rapidly and responds well to good cultivation and care, but it will also hang on and live under the most adverse conditons. It will live on the highest, driest hills in our state when once established, although the growth in this case is slow. It can be sheared into almost any conceivable form. In fact, it will adapt itself to any condition. For a lasting, serviceable shelter belt for this section, it is hard to beat.

Its recent tendency to blight and rust is causing some alarm. Don't plant it near the orchard.

Red Cedar—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 12 in. (not trans.)	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.60	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.20	.75	.....	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.50	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.75	7.50	14.00	.....	.....

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN, OR WHITE CEDAR (*Thuja Occidentalis*)—A very beautiful and desirable tree for lawns and hedges where the climate is congenial to it, but it does not thrive well on the Western prairies, except in well sheltered localities. The bright sun and arid winds make it discolor badly.

American Arbor Vitae—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.30	1.25	2.00	8.00	15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.00	.....	.....

JUNIPER, TRAILING (*Juniperas Communis*)—This is a native of the Black Hills; of spreading habit. In fact, it does not grow up in tree form, but after it gets up two or three feet high, lops over on the ground all around, and its growth only increases in breadth and circumference. The terminal branches are always inclined upward, therefore if it is trimmed in a round form, it makes the most beautiful saucer-shaped specimen for the lawn imaginable. It also makes one of the most delicate, beautiful little hedges.

Trailing Juniper—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 in. broad.....	\$0.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 to 24 in. broad.....	.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	.....	.....
24 to 30 in. broad.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
30 to 40 in. broad.....	1.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....

JUNIPER, CREEPING (*Juniperas Sabina Procumbens*)—A prostrate or creeping Evergreen Shrub, similar to the Trailing Juniper in habit of growth, but hugs the ground closer. The leaves are awl-shaped, loose and scale-like. Valuable for low hedging and covering steep hillsides. Also valuable for a variety on the lawn.

Juniper, Creeping—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 in. broad.....	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$3.50	.....	.....
18 to 24 in. broad.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

Pines

AUSTRIAN PINE (*Pinus Austriaca*)—Similar to the Scotch; a stocky rapid grower. Leaves long, stiff and dark green, and more erect than the Scotch; foliage sun-burns considerably when tree is small, but endures better as it gets larger. Rather handsome and fine formed. A much better and more lasting tree than the Scotch.

Austrian Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.50	8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.50	14.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	9.50	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	22.00	40.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	-----	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	4.25	8.00	-----	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	-----	-----	-----	-----

JACK PINE (*Pinus Banksiana*)—An unusually rapid grower, making two or three growths or joints each year, where other Pines make but one. It is also very hardy, and will do well on poor soils. In all, it is a very desirable variety, although not very ornamental. A very valuable tree in sandy, poor soils, where nothing else will succeed.

Jack Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$4.50	\$8.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	-----	-----
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	-----	-----
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	-----	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	-----	-----
6 to 7 feet.....	1.25	-----	-----	-----	-----

MOUNTAIN PINE, DWARF (*Pinus Montana*)—A dwarf variety for planting in lawns and cemeteries; hardy and handsome; very bright green foliage. It can hardly be called a tree, as it only grows to a height of a few feet, and usually its breadth is as great, or greater, than its height.

Dwarf Mt. Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	-----	-----
8 to 12 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	-----	-----
12 to 15 inches.....	.35	1.50	-----	-----	-----

NORWAY OR RED PINE (*Pinus Resinosa*)—Makes a large tree. Needles often 5 to 6 inches long; wood hard and compact; a good grower and hardy.

Norway Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	-----	-----
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.00	-----	-----
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	-----	-----

PONDEROSA, WESTERN YELLOW OR BULL PINE (*Pinus Ponderosa*)—A native of the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains. A strong, stocky and rapid grower. There is probably no Pine in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high, dry exposed situations. At about the age when the Scotch Pine fails, the Ponderosa Pine begins to show its value. It is very hard to transplant the small trees from the woods, but nursery grown trees (such as we offer) that have been transplanted at one-year-old, handle quite successfully.

Ponderosa Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.50	8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.10	2.00	6.00	11.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	10.00	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	19.00	35.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	4.25	8.00	-----	-----
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	5.50	10.00	-----	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	9.00	17.00	-----	-----

SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus Sylvestrus*)—A well-known, hardy, rapid-growing sort. Makes a good shelter belt, but it is not extremely handsome, though quite popular.

Scotch Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$4.50	\$8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.50	12.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	10.00	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	12.00	22.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.55	2.50	4.50	16.00	30.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	18.00	35.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.00	-----	-----
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	-----	-----	-----	-----

If larger sizes are wanted, write for prices.

WHITE PINE (*Pinus Strobus*)—This is the lumber pine of Wisconsin and Minnesota, rather slow of growth when young, but as it attains age, grows very rapidly. It has a soft, delicate foliage, and is very graceful in appearance and very valuable where it succeeds well, but it is not quite at home on the open Western prairies.

White Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$11.00	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 7 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....



Spruces

The Spruces are among the most beautiful Evergreens for general planting on lawns and for hedges and screens, and are very easily transplanted. They are close and compact in their habits of growth, therefore making handsome single specimens, and they also make fine close shelter belts.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (*Picea Alba*)—This is botanically classed the same as the American white, but, having grown in the Black Hills region for so many generations, it has changed to such an extent as to give it the appearance of being a different variety.

It is a little slower in growth, more stocky and sturdy, the needles are larger, stiffer and of a darker color, and the tree is more compact than the Eastern White Spruce. It is admirably equipped for the Western prairies, easily transplanted, and altogether it is very desirable for the general planter.

Black Hills Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$3.25	\$6.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.20	.90	1.25	5.00	9.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	8.00	15.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00	12.00	22.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	25.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	5.50	10.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	2.00	3.75	.....	.....	.....

We have some very fine blue specimens of the Black Hills Spruce, that we will sell 50 per cent higher than the above quoted prices, if desired. That is, if an average green specimen costs 50 cents, a selected blue one will cost 75 cents.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea Pungens*)—It is extremely hardy and endures well the sun and drying winds; very compact and symmetrical in form. The needle is a little larger than that of the White Spruce and very sharp pointed, and varies in color from a delightful green to a deep blue. Only a portion of the seedlings are real blue, hence we have to charge a higher price for the blue specimens. They are very attractive and satisfactory.

Blue Specimens—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$3.50	.....	.....
12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00	8.00	15.00	.....	.....

Green Specimens—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	.25	.90	1.50	5.50	10.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	11.00	20.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.45	2.00	3.50	20.00	.....
24 to 30 inches.....	.60	2.50	4.50	.....	.....

CONCOLOR SPRUCE (*Abies Concolor*)—A very delicate and beautiful Evergreen; a native of Colorado; a pyramidal, upright grower. It has a silvery green foliage different from any other Evergreen we have. It is a rarity in this vicinity, and it appears to be hardy so far.

Concolor Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.55	\$2.50	\$4.50	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.50	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	2.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*)—This is a very handsome, upright growing tree of symmetrical form; moderately hardy; valuable for variety. You should surely have one or more of these beautiful trees.

Douglas Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea Excelsa*)—This is a very finely formed and strong growing tree, and, where the climate is congenial to it, one of the most valuable sorts. It is not quite at home in this section, and we do not feel like pushing it much, but have a small supply in stock.

Norway Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.50
8 to 12 inches.....	.20	.75	1.25	5.00	9.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....

WHITE SPRUCE, AMERICAN (*Picea Alba*)—A very handsome variety of rather fast growth. A native from the Eastern states West into Minnesota, and is very well known. A straight, upright growth and symmetrical form; very hardy and desirable.

American White Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	12.00	22.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	18.00	35.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

We have a good stock of large Evergreens, but we do not in general recommend planting those that are over six feet high unless at least a portion of the earth can be retained on the roots. If you wish larger sizes than listed, write for prices; we are prepared to handle them successfully.

We deliver them to farmers who come right to the nursery, by placing in a small box with the dirt adhering to them. We also ship them burlapped in dirt to parties who are willing to pay the extra freight. We also get out some in the winter when the ground is frozen, with a ball of earth attached thereto sometimes weighing 1,000 pounds each; trees as large as 9 or 10 feet high, and they almost invariably grow. Of course, this is more expensive, but it gives results. If you are interested, write us.

Our Method of Handling Evergreens With Ball of Earth Attached



Frozen Ball. Burlapped in Earth. Frozen Ball.

Various methods have been practiced to retain the soil around the roots of Evergreens to insure the safe transplanting of them. We have tried all sorts of methods, but the one we have found safest, cheapest and most effectual is to sew burlap tightly around the ball of earth that is taken up with them in such a way as to hold it intact. Trees taken up in this way can be planted without removing the burlap, which will soon rot away in the ground and does no harm. We make an additional charge for this, above catalogue prices, as follows:

Trees—12 to 18 inches high.....	10c each
Trees—18 to 24 inches high.....	15c each
Trees—2 to 3 feet high.....	20c each
Trees—3 to 4 feet high.....	30c each
Trees—4 to 5 feet high.....	50c each

Larger sizes in proportion. This is much cheaper and better than shipping in boxes, tubs or baskets.

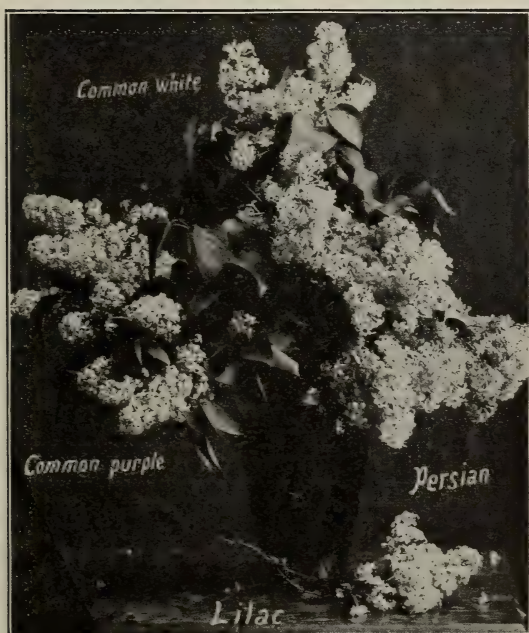
We would like to see the person who can take up an evergreen with a ball of earth attached, place it in a basket without a cover, and ship it on a railroad without loosening or displacing the earth, and letting the air to the roots.

EUROPEAN LARCH (*Larix Decidua*)—A rapid growing deciduous Conifer resembling an Evergreen when in leaf, but it sheds its leaves in the autumn. It is a very graceful lawn tree, but this is about the Northwestern limit of its hardiness. The Larch must be planted very early in the spring before the leaves start.

European Larch—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.45	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$10.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Ornamental Shrubs

Lilacs



COMMON WHITE (*Syringa Vulgaris Alba*)—A stocky, strong grower, and exceedingly hardy. The bloom is in large white clusters and very fragrant. Thrives well nearly everywhere. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents each.

COMMON PURPLE (*Syringa Vulgaris*)—Similar to the White, except that the twigs are a little more slender, and the

bloom is a pinkish purple color; a more profuse bloomer. Price each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

PERSIAN LILAC (*Syringa Persica*)—A native of Persia, not quite so hardy as the Common, but a more rapid grower. The branches are long and slender, the leaf small, and it blooms in great profusion on the terminal branches. Strong plants, each, 25 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

CHINESE TREE (*Syringa Pekinensis*)—A strong grower; quite hardy; sweet scented and very desirable. Blooms in June. 4 to 5 feet, each 50 cents.

JAPAN TREE (*Syringa Japonica*)—A native of Northern Japan. It is perhaps not quite so hardy as the common, but it is hardy enough here; a tree lilac that does not sprout from the roots, and will attain a height of 20 feet. The immense panicles of white blossoms appear late in the season. It is very desirable. Price, 3 to 5 feet, each 50 cents.

Upright Honeysuckles

WHITE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Tartarica Alba*)—A strong, vigorous growing shrub, perfectly hardy; has a profusion of small white blossoms last of May, which are followed by bright, waxy red berries the size of a common currant, which ripen in the fall and hang on late; very handsome, but not edible fruit. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 6 to 7 feet, 75 cents.

PINK HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Tartarica Rosea*)—Similar to the White, except that it is not so strong and vigorous, and not quite so good a bloomer; red berried. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

DISCOLOR HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Tartarica Discolor*)—A hardy, strong grower, and very profuse bloomer. Flowers are large, rose pink or red; berries are bright yellow; very showy. Price, each, 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 60 cents.

Spireas



VAN HOUTI—The grandest of the Spireas; perfectly hardy, a strong grower, and a profuse bloomer. Has a small, delicate,

white blossom borne in clusters that almost entirely cover the bush about June 1st; very handsome, even when not in bloom. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

ANTHONY WATERER—A small, dwarfish grower, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the entire season with large umbels of deep pink flowers. Quite hardy here and very desirable. Each, 30 cents.

BILLARDI—Tall-growing with plume-like spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents.

GOLDEN—A rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Bears a profusion of bloom in small clusters. White, with numerous brown specks; very handsome. Each, 3 to 5 feet, 40 cents.

PRUNIFOLIA—A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double; a very profuse bloomer in May; foliage turns a very beautiful brown color in autumn; quite hardy here and desirable. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents.

SORBIFOLIA (Ash-Leafed Spirea)—A vigorous growing bush with large handsome foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Long spikes of white flowers in July. A very desirable acquisition to the list. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents.

Special prices on larger quantities on all of the above shrubs.

Miscellaneous Shrubs

ALMOND, FLOWERING (*Amygdalus Nana*)—A very hardy and good growing shrub. A small, double flower, resembling a small rose; blooms in May or early part of June; a profuse bloomer. We have both the double white and double pink. State color desired. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents.

ARTEMESIA, RUSSIAN—This is a strong and vigorous type of the shrub commonly known as "Old Man." It is larger and more rapid in growth, often making a growth of 6 feet from the cuttings the first year. Desirable for low hedges, for screens or wind breaks. It stands remarkably extreme drouth and cold. Each, 20 cents. For Cuttings, see Cutting Department.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—A native of Japan. It is quite hardy here, but I would not recommend it much North of this, only in sheltered localities. Its low, very dense habit, attractive red fruit and scarlet fall coloring of leaves, makes it very desirable for dwarf hedges and borders. Each, 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents.

BARBERRY, PURPLE-LEAVED (*Berberis Purpurea*)—An interesting variety of the Common Barberry. When planted in the full sunlight, the leaves are a deep purple color. Bears an edible fruit. Very desirable and easy to make live. Each, 12 to 18 inches, 20 cents; 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents.

For Barberry in small sizes for hedges, see Seedling Department.

CRANBERRY, HIGH BUSH (*Viburnum Opulus*)—A native shrub or small tree, resembling the Common Snowball in leaf and growth of branches. The large white flat clusters of flowers in early spring, followed by bright red acid berries in the autumn, makes it attractive all through the season. The fruit is also valuable for culinary uses; makes an excellent jelly. Strong, stocky plants, each, 35 cents.

DOGWOOD, RED OSIER (*Cornus Stolonifera*)—A desirable and hardy strong-growing native shrub; grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet. Its bright red bark and delicate foliage makes it beautiful both summer and winter. It is covered with deli-

cate clusters of white flowers in summer, followed by white, waxy berries, which stay on till hard frost comes in the fall. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 5 feet, 30 cents.

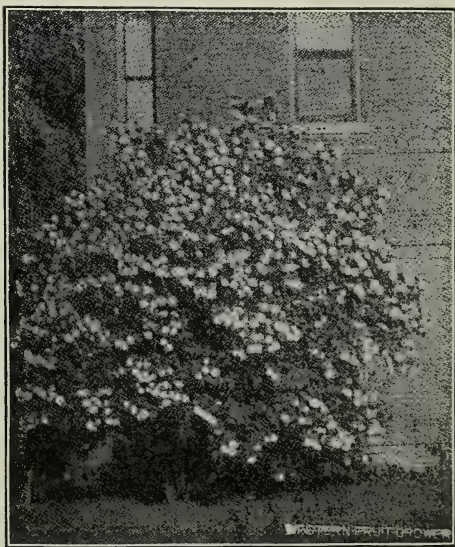
ELDER, BLACK (*Sambucus Canadensis*)—This is a native in the Southeast corner of the State and in the Black Hills; a strong grower, stock has a large pith; has large flat clusters of fragrant flowers in the spring, and small purplish-black berries in autumn; very much relished by some for pies, jelly, etc. It is beautiful, hardy and desirable. Each, 25 cents.

ELDER, NEW CUT-LEAVED—A variety with very handsome and striking foliage, and would be worthy of cultivation for its foliage alone, without any of its other strong points; quite productive. Strong, stocky plants, each, 30 cents.

ELDER, SPEER—This is a large fruited variety found by R. P. Speer near Cedar Falls, Iowa. It is a large spreading bush with handsome foliage, but it is not quite so hardy as our native. However, we think it desirable. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each.

ELDER, VARIEGATED OR GOLDEN (*Sambucus Variegata*)—A hardy, strong growing shrub of striking appearance, with light colored variegated foliage; snow white blossoms in clusters in early summer. This variety is sterile, however, and does not produce fruit. Each, 25 cents.

HYDRANGEA (*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—Large flowered Hydrangea, hardy. A fine shrub, growing from 6 to 8 feet high. Flowers white in large pyramidal panicles 8 to 12 inches long, and produced in August and September. Good, strong plants, each, 30 cents.



SNOWBALL (*Viburnum Sterilis*)—A hardy, well-known showy shrub. Attains a height of 8 or 10 feet. Produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

SUMACH (Cut-Leaved Stag Horn)—This is a very beautiful hardy, strong-growing variety of this species with delicately cut massive leaves. A novelty and very desirable. 3 to 4 feet, each, 40 cents.

SUMACH (*Rhus Trilobata*)—A low, or medium-sized shrub; native in this State. It is perfectly hardy, and its clusters of small red fruit with its bright colored foliage in the autumn, makes it quite desirable. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

SYRINGA, PHILADELPHUS, MOCK ORANGE—A dwarfish shrub; flowers smaller than the single variety, but very double and desirable; hardy. Each, 25 cents.

STRAWBERRY TREE, or WAHOO, AMERICAN (*Enonymus Atropurpureus*)—An extremely hardy and beautiful native shrub, bears delicate, small, reddish-brown blossoms in a profusion of clusters about June 1st, and is followed by three-cornered pink berries in the fall that ordinarily remain on all winter. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

TAMARIX AMURENSIS—This is a very beautiful, hardy and rapid growing shrub. Its leaves very much resemble those of the Juniper or Cedar, except that it is deciduous. It bears a very delicate pinkish white flower, and continues blooming all through the summer. Fine for hedging or screens. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents. For Cuttings, see Cutting Department.

Take Notice that our shrubs are all strong, stocky, out-door grown, and should not be classed with the small slender greenhouse plants offered by some at low prices. Will make a special rate if several of one kind are taken.

Ornamental Climbing Vines

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus Scandens*)—A hardy, native climber; has yellow flowers in summer, followed by orange-colored berries in autumn, which open late in the fall and expose the showy red fruits or seeds, similar to those of the Wahoo. Very pretty and easily grown. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.

CLEMATIS (*Coccinea*)—A very handsome, hardy climber; bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June till frost. Each, 30 cents.

CLEMATIS (*Flammula*)—A very desirable climber. It is a rank grower and a profuse bloomer; flowers small, greenish-white; a hardy native. Each, 25 cents; 5 for \$1.00.

CLEMATIS (*Jackmanii*)—Large flower, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. It blooms continually until cut by frost. A strong grower, but needs winter protection. Each, 40 cents.

CLEMATIS (*Mad. Ed. Andre*)—This is a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmanii. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and a very free bloomer. A very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties. Each, 40 cents.

CLEMATIS (*Paniculata*)—A sweet-scented Japan Clematis; of very rapid growth. Unlike any other Clematis; it has a beautiful dense and glossy foliage, quickly covering trellises and arbors. The flowers are of medium size, pure white and of a most pleasing fragrance; borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom. Each, 40 cents.

CINNAMON VINES—Pure leaves, dainty flowers, exquisite perfume. The Cinnamon Vine, from the Oriental land, is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly surround your window or veranda with a wonderful profusion of vines covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Perfectly hardy, thriving everywhere, and once planted will grow for many years and be a source of constant delight. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

ENGLEMANNII IVY—Has shorter joints and finer foliage than the Quincefolia, and clings to brick and stone walls better. A good, strong grower, and very hardy. It is considered by good authority to be the best for the Northwest. Strong plants, 40 cents each.

GRAPE, NATIVE WILD—Seedlings. They are extremely hardy, and will be valuable to grow for screens and bowers, being a rank and rapid grower. Although its fruit is not of special value for eating, it makes a delicious jelly. Strong 2-year plants, each, 20 cents; per 5, 75 cents.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S (*Lonicera Halleana*)—One of the finest Honeysuckles grown; blooms from June till November; is almost ever-green and is one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow. It is quite hardy here, and promises to be very valuable. Each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.



HONEYSUCKLE, TRUMPET (*Lonicera Rubra*)—A very beautiful, hardy climber, with delicate trumpet-shaped red flowers; blooms constantly from early summer until hard frosts in fall; desirable. Each, 25 cents; 5 for \$1.00.

VIRGINIA CREEPER, OR AMERICAN IVY (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*)—One of the most vigorous and hardy climbers; the foliage becomes a rich crimson in autumn; very desirable for walls, verandas, etc. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

WISTARIA, PURPLE—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth producing pendulous clusters of fine purple flowers; quite hardy. Each, 30 cents.

Flowering Bulbs

These Perennials are very easily handled, and very satisfactory, for the common busy people, much more so than annuals grown from seed, which must be planted every year. All in our list, except the Gladiolas and Dahlias, can be left in the ground over winter, and get better and more satisfactory as the years go by.



Bleeding Heart

Bleeding Hearts (*Dicentra Spectabilis*)—A hardy perennial plant, producing long racemes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers in May and June; an excellent border plant. Strong roots, each, 25 cents.

Dahlias A very attractive flower, which blooms late in the summer. There are a great variety of sorts, of as many colors and forms of bloom. **Dahlia roots must be taken up in the fall before the ground freezes and kept in a cool, dry cellar, away from frost, similar to potatoes.** Plant out in the spring in rich, mellow soil. They are very desirable and easily grown. We have the Pink, Yellow and Maroon. State color desired. Price, each, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

Gladiolus



Gladiolus The Gladiolia are the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserve a place in every garden, as they are sure to flower and do well with very little care. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs 6 to 8 inches apart, and about two inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. The bulbs must be taken up in the fall before the ground is frozen, and kept in a dry, cool cellar. All large strong bulbs—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Assorted colors in large variety	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75
Deep red, all one color.....	.05	.15	.25	1.00	1.75



Golden Glow (*Rudbeckia*)—This new American plant is winning great favor wherever introduced. A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high, and producing hundreds of bright golden double flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter; fine for cut flowers. When once established, will produce an endless amount of blooms. Can be grown with very little care almost anywhere. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Iris These are a very desirable class of hardy, attractive border plants of the easiest culture. We have a variety of colors. The most important are as follows: The Bronze, Yellow and Blue, all large flowered sorts, and we also have the

GEO. H. WHITING, NURSERIES, YANKTON, S. D.

small Blue and assorted colors. They are all strong growers and easily managed. State color desired. Each, 10 cents; per 5, 35 cents; per 10, 50 cents.

Lichnes Chalcidonica A hardy perennial, bearing a fine cluster of deep red flowers on a stalk from 18 to 24 inches high. Bloom late in the summer. Very showy and valuable. Each, 10 cents; per 5, 40 cents; per 10, 75 cents.

Lilies You should not miss this useful class, which are so easily grown. One small bulb will soon increase to a large clump, if left unmolested year after year.

LEMON—Pure lemon color, earliest in bloom; very fragrant and absolutely hardy. Each, 15 cents.

TIGER—These little lilies will thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually; entirely hardy and very easily grown. We have both double and single flowering sorts; state which is desired. Bulbs, each, 10 cents; 2 for 15 cents; 4 for 25 cents.

LILLY OF THE VALLY—Well-known. One of the most charming of the spring perennials. It loves a cool, shady, damp place. Each, 5 cents; 5 for 20 cents; 10 for 35 cents.

Peonies, Herbaceous This is one of the most useful classes in the entire list. All hardy and showy, and very easily handled.

COMMON PINK—A good sized pink flower; strong grower and quite desirable. Each, 25 cents.

COMMON RED—A large-sized bright red double flower; a strong grower and perfectly hardy. Each, 30 cents.

COMMON WHITE—This is an early unnamed variety, and for a real good thing at a low price I have nothing that will beat it. It is strong and vigorous in growth. Large, double flowers of a light pink tint with usually an orange-colored center, all changing to nearly a pure white after being open a few days. I offer this at the low price of 20 cents each.

ANDRE LAURIES—A late bloomer; a fine deep red; quite fragrant, and very desirable. You should have one or more of these in your collection. Price, each, 30 cents.

DARK CRIMSON—The bloom is of medium size; semi-double; a dark, crimson color with yellow stamens showing prominently in the center; slightly scented; season, early. Price, each, 50 cents.

DELACLI—A very dark deep red, with very prominent yellow petals or stamens; large size. It is decidedly the most attractive one we have on the list. Price, each, 50 cents.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Enormous; a very full, shell-formed bloom often 7 to 8 inches in diameter on strong 3½-foot stems; color snow white shading to creamy white at base of petals, with an occasional clear purple spot on edges of center petals. Undoubtedly the finest early white in existence. Each, 75 cents.

FRAGRANS—Medium to large sized bloom. Very double and conical in shape; strongly rose-scented; very desirable. Price, strong roots, 40 cents each.

Phloxes The Phlox is a native of North America, and is a very desirable family; very easily grown and very showy. We offer here a few of the most desirable of the many varieties. It will pay you to get one of each sort, and you will soon have a good stock, as they increase rapidly.

ATHIS—A very strong and vigorous grower; pink. Each, 25 cents.

INDEPENDENCE—A tall and fine grower; flower pure white. Each, 25 cents.

LE POLE NORD—This is a very tall late variety with white floret, and red eye. Each, 25 cents.

ZOUAVE—A very strong plant with bright red blooms. Each, 25 cents.

Yucca (Filamentosa)—It is an ornamental evergreen perennial plant, having a cluster of lance linear sword-shaped leaves which are regular, serrated, and edged with slender threads, which hang down some three or four inches. The flowers are produced during the months of June and July, and are borne on flower-scapes or terminal panicles, which attain a height of 5 or 6 feet.

We have counted 247 flowers on one stalk on our grounds. They are cup-shaped, pendulous and about 1½ inches in diameter, of a creamy white. It remains in bloom two or three weeks. Its foliage is of the richest green during the autumn and winter months, when all other flowering and foliage plants have died away and left no trace of their summer beauty. Entirely hardy here, although it is not claimed to go as far North as the native variety listed below. Each, 25 cents; 3 for 60 cents.

YUCCA (Glauc.) INDIAN SOAP PLANT—A native along the Missouri River bluffs. The description given above for the *Filamentosa* will apply quite well for this. The native, however, is perfectly hardy in high, dry, exposed locations; its leaf is longer, narrower, thicker, stiffer and more pointed and more of a whitish shade of green and the blossom has more of a greenish tint. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

Roses



The Rose is the Queen of Flowers. Plant in a situation where plants will receive plenty of sunshine. Make the soil rich with well rotted manure and work it deep. All roses should be laid down in the fall, and covered with dirt or coarse litter to secure best results.

Prune out the old dead wood every year, and keep the bush vigorous and thrifty; it will increase the blooming. All roses listed herein are strong two-year field-grown plants.

June Roses This collection comprises the common June blooming sorts. In our list will be found none but hardy sorts, most of which will stand our winters without protection, although winter protection will generally improve their blooming.

BLUSH—A large and very double rose; color a pale pink, almost white. Blooms very profusely; it is a very strong, rank grower, and is one of the hardiest roses in our list. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Hardy; flowers double and full, deep golden yellow in color; blooms freely in June. The finest hardy yellow rose grown. Each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.

ROSA RUGOSA—Foliage shiny bright green, very handsome; flowers deep rose, single, produced in clusters. Beautiful bright red berries in autumn. Very hardy and desirable. The *Rugosa* makes a fine border or hedge and we offer them in quantity for this purpose; try them, they are very satisfactory. Each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00.

Hybrid Perpetuals This desirable class of June Roses are supposed to bloom constantly from June till frost, but they do not always do so here. Much depends on the care and general conditions. We list only choice, hardy varieties.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—A strong, vigorous grower, a continuous bloomer, and the flowers are very large and of a deep rose color; delightfully fragrant; a general favorite. Each, 25 cents.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson; not full, but very large and effective; a mass of bloom when at its best; very fragrant; quite hardy. Each, 25 cents.

MADAME PLANTIER—Pure white, an excellent rose and a free bloomer; very hardy. Madame Plantier is known by many as the Century Rose. It is a beautiful rose for the cemetery, as it bears a profusion of pure white blossoms and is hardy. Each, 25 cents.



PAUL NEYRON—Flowers of immense size, color deep, clear rose; very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong, healthy grower with clear glossy foliage; a most prolific bloomer. Blooms from June to October almost constantly. Each, 25 cents.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Splendid upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are good-sized and of fine form, with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers; color, cherry red. Each, 25 cents.

Moss Roses The Moss rose is as hardy as any of the June roses, and they are much admired on account of their bright healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds; good bloomers and large.

GLORY OF MOSSES—Pale rose color; very large and flat in form; robust and vigorous; very handsome and desirable. Each, 25 cents.

PERPETUAL RED—Similar to Perpetual White, except in color. It is fully as desirable and should be in every collection of Moss Roses. Each, 25 cents.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white; blooms in clusters, vigorous grower and hardy; very handsome and remains in bloom a long time. Each, 25 cents.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE—Blush, becoming quite pale or white; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses. Each, 25 cents.

Creeping Roses The Japanese creeping rose, or Wichuriana, is one of the most beautiful and useful plants for cemetery or lawn planting. As hardy as an oak, and grows on any sandy sidehill or other exposed place where but few plants succeed. Flourishes if allowed to trail over the ground in its natural position, or may be trained to posts or trellises.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH—This is a grand variety. The flowers, which are pure white, and very double, are produced in clusters of from 10 to 20 on each cluster on small side shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage. Each, 25 cents.

PINK ROAMER—A hybrid of the Sweet Briar, which it somewhat resembles in character of bloom, while the growth, which is very rampant, partakes more of the Wichurian type. The single flowers are over two inches in diameter, a bright, rich pink, with large, silvery white center and orange red stamens. Each, 25 cents.

Climbing and Rambler Roses Nothing can give more satisfaction in roses than the climbers and ramblers, which can be trained on a porch or trellis in such a way as to hide unsightly objects. The climbing rose needs but one planting, while annuals require ten-fold the care and training.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, shading to rose color; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing roses, but must be protected in winter. Each, 25 cents.

GREVILLE (or Seven Sisters)—Blooms in large clusters, with flowers varying from white to crimson; luxuriant dark green foliage; perfectly hardy. Each, 25 cents.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Clear, bright crimson pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular, double and full; blooms in clusters. The best hardy climber in this climate. Each, 25 cents.

RUSSEL'S COTTAGE—A very strong rank grower; color ranges from pink to deep crimson; blossoms in clusters; very double and full. Each, 30 cents.

BABY RAMBLER (Madam Levvasseur)—An offspring of the famous Crimson Rambler. It does not climb, however, but bushes nicely and also submits to pot culture. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out of doors; it sometimes blooms the first year after planting. Has the same bright crimson color as the Crimson Rambler and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time. A great novelty and a valuable acquisition; has recently been sold for \$1.00 each, but I have grown a nice stock of them the past season and am able to offer strong, 2-year field-grown plants at 50 cents each; 1-year, 35 cents each.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Perfectly hardy, wonderful free flowering, rich, glowing crimson; a color unheard of before in hardy climbing roses. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 8 to 12 feet long in a season after the first year, or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plants from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. Each, 30 cents; 5 for \$1.25.

DOROTHY PERKINS—In general habit it resembles the Crimson Rambler, but of a beautiful shell pink, full and double; of unusually large size for a cluster rose. The trusses are made up of from 30 to 40 or more flowers. It is a very strong grower and extremely hardy. A very valuable acquisition. Each, 30 cents.

PINK RAMBLER—This is a strong grower and one of the grandest bloomers in the list. Of a most beautiful pink and is becoming very popular. Each, 30 cents.

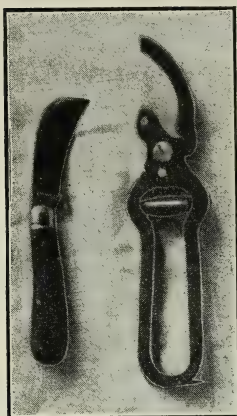
WHITE RAMBLER—Similar to the other Ramblers, but it is a pure pearl white in color. Each, 30 cents.

YELLOW RAMBLER (Agalia)—A new hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler; flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet-scented. Color, a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. It is a rampant grower. Each, 30 cents; 5 for \$1.25.

Note—If roses are desired sent by mail, prepaid, add 8 cents for one; 12 cents for two and 20 cents for four; if more than four, add 4 cents each.

Pruners

Pruning Knife and Shears.



CALIFORNIA PRUNING SHEAR--

This is one of the best shears made. Total length, 9 inches. Indestructible steel spring; will stand more rough usage and outlast any shear we have used. One pair is worth two pairs of the ordinary cheap ones. Price, by mail prepaid, \$1.00 each; not prepaid, 85 cents.

PRUNING KNIFE—A good, strong, durable knife; strong hooked blade, made to close like an ordinary pocket knife. For trimming it is enough better than an ordinary knife to pay for itself in two days' work. Makes a smoother cut than the shears. Price, by mail, prepaid, 75 cents each; not prepaid, 65 cents.

Please note the cash discounts offered on large orders on third cover page.

Read This

We are enabled to make the low prices contained in this Catalog for strictly first-class stock, because we have adopted a **strict cash system**. No one can afford to give the same prices on a credit basis that they can for cash.

No Credit

Do not ask us to give you credit. We have found by long experience that a Catalogue trade cannot be successfully conducted in any other way than for cash before shipment of goods. We have adopted the cash system and must use everyone alike, no matter whether you are worth 1 cent or a million dollars.

Discounts

On all cash orders we offer discounts as follows:

Orders amounting from \$ 10.00 to \$ 20.00.....	1 per cent
Orders amounting from 20.00 to 30.00.....	2 per cent
Orders amounting from 30.00 to 40.00.....	3 per cent
Orders amounting from 40.00 to 50.00.....	4 per cent
Orders amounting from 50.00 to 60.00.....	5 per cent
Orders amounting from 60.00 to 70.00.....	6 per cent
Orders amounting from 70.00 to 80.00.....	7 per cent
Orders amounting from 80.00 to 90.00.....	8 per cent
Orders amounting from 90.00 to 100.00.....	9 per cent
Orders amounting to \$100 or more.....	10 per cent

No other reductions or discounts allowed on orders of the above amounts. Write for special prices on orders over \$100.00.

Please note that we make a fair, reasonable price on everything; **we do not promise you something for nothing, and we give no premiums**; those who do are usually figuring to give you nothing for something, but we make reductions on large quantities and give a graduated discount according to size of order. **See inside of last cover.**

If you do not find listed such stock as you want, write us.

Notice that we list all trees by size or age, so that you know what you are buying.

Yours very respectfully,

WHITING NURSEY CO.,

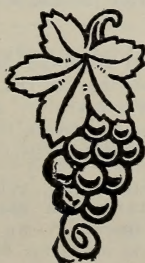
By GEORGE H. WHITING,

President.

Send orders early, giving us time to fill them in good season, and state when and how to ship.

INDEX

Name.	Page.	Name.	Page.
After Care	4	Hints on Planting, etc.....	3
Apple, root grafts	6	Important	46
Apples (Standard)	6 and 7	Introductory	1
Apples (Hybrid)	7 and 8	June Roses	43
Apples (Budded on Pyrus		Juneberries	12
Baccatta Stocks)	8	Junipers	29
Asparagus	15	Lilacs	36
Blackberries	13-14	Location for Orchards	5
Buffalo Berries	11	Miscellaneous Shrubs	
Bulbs, Flowering	38-40	.....	35-37
Cherries	10 and 11	Moss Roses	42
Currants	12-13	No Credit	3 and 44
Cuttings	18-19	Pears	9
Climbing Vines, Orna-		Peonies	42
mental	37	Phloxes	40
Climbing Roses	43	Planting	3
Creeping Roses	43	Pines	30-31
Deciduous Shade and		Plums	9 and 10
Ornamental Trees	19-28	Pruners (Knives and	
Discounts	44	Shears)	44
Distances apart to plant....	4	Rhubarb	15
Do you want anything		Raspberries	13
else	18	Replacing Stock	3
European Larch	33	Rhubarb	17
Evergreens	28-33	Roses	41-42
Forest Seedlings	17	Shade Trees	19-28
Form for Tree	5	Sending Orders	46
Fruit Department	5 to 17	Sending Stock by mail	16
General Remarks	2	Shrubs, Ornamental	33-39
Gooseberries	13	Spraying Calendar 3rd Cover	
Grapes.....	11 and 12	Spireas	34-35
Guarantee	2	Spruce	31-32
Hedge Seedlings	17-18	Strawberries	14-15
Honeysuckles	34	Tree Seeds	19
How our Apple trees are		Yucca	41
made	5	Weeping Trees	28
Hybrid Perpetual Roses	42-43	Windbreaks for Orchards 5	



Certificate of Inspection

Brookings, S. D., Aug. 25, 1908.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of August, 1908, I inspected the nursery stock growing on the grounds of the Whiting Nurseries, George H. Whiting, Prop., Yankton, S. D., and found no indication of the presence of San Jose Scale or other dangerous insects or plant diseases.

This certificate, unless revoked, is good for one year from date of inspection.

(Signed)

ROBERT MATHESON,
State Entomologist.

· Sending Orders

Please use order sheet which you find in this book, carefully filling out all blank spaces which you find at the top, giving shipping directions and write your name **very plainly**. Care in this way saves lots of trouble and annoyance both to yourself and us. We book orders at any time if one-fourth cash accompanies same, balance can be sent before shipment.

Free We make no charge for boxing, packing or drayage on retail orders.

Packing Our facilities for packing are unsurpassed; we lay great stress on thorough packing, believing it to be the all-important step. Trees poorly packed are often worse than valueless when they reach the planter: Our stock is all packed under cover. Our packing sheds are reached from the storage cellars without going outside.

No Substituting We send you the variety of tree or plant you order or return your money unless you advise otherwise. Please state if we will be allowed to put in other similar varieties in case we are out of the one you order.

Shipping Location Our shipping facilities are good, being located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Great Northern Railways, and we have the American, the United States and the Great Northern Express Companies at this point.

Important Address all letters to Whiting Nursery Co., also make all drafts and money orders payable to Whiting Nursery Co. Remember, we cannot accept private checks without allowance is made for cost of exchange.

Remember That prices listed herein are for the quantities specified. A less number than the amount quoted will be charged at the next higher rate: for example, 49 trees will be charged at the 50 rate, and 99 trees at the 100 rate, etc. **Please send orders early.**

Spraying Calendar

First Application.	Second Application.	Third Application.	Fourth Application.
APPLE — For canker worm, codling moth, scab. Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to fourteen days later, repeat.
CHERRY — For rot, aphids, curculio and slug. Before buds start use copper sulphate solution. For aphids, kerosene emulsion. For red leaf or leaf spot on cherry. Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to twelve days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	Ten to twelve days later, copper sulphate solution, weak.
	Just after petals fall, Bordeaux.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.	Repeat with Bordeaux every two weeks till August.
CURRENT — For worms, etc. As soon as worms are seen, Paris Green.	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.	If worms still trouble, use hellebore.	
GOOSEBERRY — For mildew, worms. As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	In ten to fourteen days, repeat with both.	Ten to fourteen days later, sulphide of potassium.	Ten to fourteen days later, repeat, if necessary.
PLUM — Black knot, rot and all fungus diseases and curculio. As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knot and burn.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to twelve days later, repeat.	Ten to twenty days later, Bordeaux.
RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY — Anthracnose, rust. Cut out badly diseased canes; spray with copper sulphate before growth starts.	When new canes are one foot high spray with Bordeaux mixture.	Ten to fourteen days later, weak sulphate solution.	When crop is gathered, remove old canes, thin new ones, and spray with Bordeaux mixture.
STRAWBERRY — rust. Just before blossom opens, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux of weak copper sulphate solution.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux, if to be kept longer.	

Always strain ingredients used into the sprayer to avoid clogging sprayer.

FUNGICIDES

Copper Sulphate Solution.

Copper Sulphate 1 lb.
Water 25 gals.
For use only before the buds open. It is ready for use as soon as dissolved in water.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper Sulphate 4 lbs.
Quick Lime 4 lbs.
Paris Green, for leaf-eating insects 4 ozs.
Water, 1 barrel 40-50 gals.

INSECTICIDES.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene coal oil 2 gals.
Rain water 1 gal.
Soap ½ lb.
To be diluted before use with 9 parts of water. For sucking insects.

Paris Green and Water.

Paris Green 1 lb.
Lime, fresh 1 lb.
Water 200 gals.
For insects which eat foliage.

Suber file 1288



The Fruit-Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.

Birdseye view showing some of the main home buildings of the Whiting Nursery Co. The large packing and storage building (the largest of its kind in the Dakotas) in the left background with the cupola, shows but dimly. Photo taken December 22d, 1908.